APPENDIX D
Cultural Resources

TABLE D-1
PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS IN THE RECORDS SEARCH AREA

IC Report Number	Author	Date	Report Title	Survey Type, Acreage	Distance From APE
RI-00002	M.J. Rogers	1953	Miscellaneous Field Notes, Riverside County, California. Series of handwritten archaeological field notes of various areas within Riverside County.	Several areas in region.	Within region
RI-00010	D.F. McCarthy	1986	A Cultural Resources Assessment of a Proposed Prison Site Near Blythe in Riverside County, California	960 acres	Adjacent
RI-00011	P.J. Wilke	1986	Letter Report: Addendum to "A Cultural Resources Assessment of a Proposed Prison Site Near Blythe in Riverside County, California"	15.15 acres	0.1
RI-00092	T.F. King; G.T. Jefferson; M. Gardner	1973	Archaeological and Paleontological Impact Evaluation: American Telephone and Telegraph Company's Oklahoma City/Los Angeles "A" Cable Route, Between the Colorado River and Corona, California	N/A	0.05
RI-0160	R. Greenwood	1977	Archaeological Resource Survey-West Coast-Mid-Continent Pipeline Project, Long Beach to the Colorado River, Addendum.	11 miles linear survey, 30-meter survey corridor.	Within 2.5 miles
RI-0161	R. Greenwood	1975	Paleontological, Archaeological, Historical, and Cultural Resources-West Coast-Midwest Pipeline Project, Long Beach to the Colorado River.	No survey. Literature review for 235 linear miles, 5-mile-wide corridor.	Within 3 miles
RI-0190	S.R. Haymond	1981	Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Safety Project on Interstate Route 10 Between Chiriaco Summit and Wiley's Well Overcrossing, Riverside County, CA.	Intensive Pedestrian Survey, linear survey of over 56 kilometers	Within 1 mile
RI-0220	R. Cowan & K. Wallof	1977	Interim Report—Fieldwork and Data Analysis: Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed SCE Palo Verde-Devers 500kV Power Transmission Line.	Intensive linear pedestrian survey, 322 kilometers, 123-meter corridor	Within 1 mile
RI-00221	Westec Services, Inc.	1982	Cultural Resource Inventory and National Register Assessment of the Southern California Edison Palo Verde to Devers Transmission Line Corridor (California Portion)	6120 acres	Adjacent and Intersects
RI-00222	K. Wallof; R.A. Cowan	1977	Final Report: Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Southern California Edison Palo Verde-Devers 500kv Power Transmission Line	N/A	Adjacent and Intersects
RI-0982	H.L. Crew, J.E. Fitting	1980	An Archaeological Survey of Geothermal Drilling Sites in Riverside County. Science Applications, La Jolla, California.	101 well sites, 30-meter-diameter around each site, intensive pedestrian survey	Within 1 mile

TABLE D-1 (Continued)
PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS IN THE RECORDS SEARCH AREA

IC Report Number	Author	Date	Report Title	Survey Type, Acreage	Distance From APE
RI-1211	R.H. Crabtree et al.	1980	A Cultural Resources Overview of the Colorado Desert Planning Units	N/A	Regional overview
RI-1249	Various BLM Staff	1978	California Desert Program: Archaeological Sample Unit Records for the Big Maria Planning Unit, BLM. No report, series of BLM California Desert Program Archaeological Sample Unit Record field forms.	Pedestrian intensive survey, sample survey units, sample units 1.6 kilometers linear.	Portions within APE
RI-1279	J.R. Cook and D.S. Cardenas (Principal Investigators)	1981	A Cultural Resource Inventory of the Ford Dry Lake Known Geothermal Resource Area. American Pacific Environmental Consultants, Inc.	Pedestrian sample survey, ~1,600 acres.	Portions within APE
RI-1280	P. Elliott	1981	Draft: Ford Dry Lake Known Geothermal Resource Area Environmental Assessment. BLM.	No survey. Literature review.	Portions within APE
RI-1341	E.W. Ritter	1981	Archaeological Appraisal of the Palen Dry Lake, Area of Critical Concern Environmental Concern, Riverside County, California.	Pedestrian and vehicle survey.	Regional overview, northwest of project area
RI-01664	Westec Services, Inc.	1982	Cultural Resource Inventory of Seisdata Services Chuckwalla Geophysical Test Corridor, Riverside County, California	85.3	Intersects
RI-1973	J.M. Mack	1985	Archaeological Assessment of Six Parcels (Northern, Rocky, Metro, Palen, Ironwood, and Cockrell) Near Palen Dry Lake, Desert Center, California.	Pedestrian survey of approximately 5 square miles.	Within 12 miles
RI-02210	J. Underwood; J. Cleland; C.M. Wood; R. Apple	1986	Preliminary Cultural Resources Survey Report for the US Telecom Fiber Optic Cable Project, From San Timoteo Canyon to Socorro, Texas: The California Segment		Intersects
RI-02897	M. Mitchell	1990	Cultural Resource Assessment of 219 Acres of Public Lands Proposed for Exchange to Newport Harbor Development Corp. Letter Report	219	Partial overlap
RI-3029	J. Rosenthal, R. Conard et al.	1990	Cultural Resources Assessment Southern California Gas Company Proposed Line 5000, Riverside County, California. LSA Associates, Inc.	Linear pedestrian survey, 54 kilometers, 90-meter corridor.	Within 2 miles
RI-03227	C.R. Demcak	1991	An Archaeological Assessment of Tracts 19734 and 19735, Lot #8 in the La Sierra Area of the City of Riverside, California	42	Intersects
RI-3674	D. F. McCarthy	1993	Prehistoric Land Use at McCoy Spring: An Arid-Land Oasis in Eastern Riverside County, California. Thesis paper.	Systematic and intuitive intensive pedestrian survey, approximately 300 acres	Within 9 miles

TABLE D-1 (Continued)
PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS IN THE RECORDS SEARCH AREA

IC Report Number	Author	Date	Report Title	Survey Type, Acreage	Distance From APE
RI-04082	B.F. Mooney	1990	Wiley Well Road Land Exchange, Cultural Resource Survey	470	0.35
RI-04347	J.A. Keller	1999	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of General Plan Amendment 500, Change of Zone 6468, +/- 50.0 Acres of Land Near Blythe, Riverside County, California	50	Partial overlap
RI-5245	J. Schmidt	2005	Southern California Edison Company Blythe-Eagle Mountain 161 kV Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project, BLM State Permit CA#-04-23 Field Authorization #CA-690-05-FA04.	Pedestrian survey, 40-meter radius around each pole location.	Within 2 miles
RI-5828	W. Raschkow	2001	Project Review and Statistical Summary: Primitive Skills Team-Rehab of Wilderness Area Intrusions, BLM, Palm Springs South Coast Field Office. No report, summary.	Intensive Class III pedestrian survey, 7 acres	Within 2 miles
RI-07192	C. Duke	2002	Cultural Resource Assessment: AT&T Wireless Services, Facility No.06003, Riverside County, California	~0.25	Intersects
RI-07315	W. Bonnery; M. Aislin-Kay	2006	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Telecommunications Facility Candidate IE24133A (ATC Colo at Wiley Well Rd.) Wiley Well Road and Interstate 10, Desert Center, Riverside County, California	0.25	0.03
N/A	Mooney, Jones & Stokes	2006	Cultural Resource Inventory of the Proposed Blythe Energy Transmission Line Project.	4,072 acres	0.1 to 5+ miles south and east
N/A	Farmer et al. 2009	2009	Class II and Class III Cultural Resources Inventories for the Proposed Genesis Solar Energy Project, Riverside County, California, Final Draft	Class II & III pedestrian survey, 4597.5 acres, 520 in APE	Overlaps with APE

TABLE D-2
SUMMARY OF PREVIOUSLY KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED IN GSEP VICINITY

	Pre-historic Sites	Historic Sites	Multi-Component Sites	Unknown Sites	Built Environ-ment	Pre-historic Isolates	Historic Isolates	Total
McCarthy 1990s Survey	224	0	0	0	0	0	0	224
Previously Known Tetra Tech	22	9	1	2	0	35	1	70
Tetra Tech Class II	46	5	3	0	0	34	9	97
Total	292	14	4	2	0	69	10	391

TABLE D-3
DATES OF INQUIRIES MADE TO NATIVE AMERICAN GROUPS AND THEIR REPLIES

Native American Group	Contact Person	Dates of Contact with BLM
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Richard Milanovitch, Chairman Richard Begay and Patty Tuck, Tribal Historic Preservation Officers	11/26/07 NAHC letter from BLM 01/29/08 Reply from Ms. Tuck 05/20/09 Meeting with BLM 06/05/09 Meeting with BLM 11/23/09 NOI letter from BLM
Ak-Chin Indian Community	Terry Enos, Chairman	11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Anza Cahuilla	Contact person unknown	05/20/09 Meeting with BLM 11/05/09 Meeting with BLM
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	Mary Ann Green, Chairperson	11/26/07 NAHC letter from BLM 11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	John A. James, Chairperson Judy Sapp, Cultural Resources Coordinator	11/26/07 NAHC letter from BLM 12/21/07 Reply from Ms. Sapp 05/20/09 Meeting with BLM 11/05/09 Meeting with BLM 11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Cahuilla Band of Indians	Anthony Madrigal, Jr., Chairperson	11/26/07 NAHC letter from BLM 11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Chemehuevi Reservation	Charles Wood, Chairperson	11/26/07 NAHC letter from BLM 11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter 12/09/09 Reply
Cocopah Tribal Council	Sherry Cordova, Chairwoman	11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Colorado River Indian Reservation	Daniel Eddy, Jr., Chairman Michael Tsosie, Cultural Contact	11/26/07 NAHC letter from BLM 11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation	Raphael Bear, President	11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Fort Mojave Indian Tribe	Timothy Williams, Chairperson Linda Otero, Director, AhaMakav Cultural Soc.	11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Gila River Indian Community Council	Richard Narcia, Governor	11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Havasupai Tribe	Rex Tilousi, Chairman	11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Hualapai Indian Tribe	Charles Vaughn, Chairman	11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Kaibab-Paiute Tribe	Carmen Bradley, Chairwoman	11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Los Coyotes Band of Indians	Katherine Staubel, Spokesperson	11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Richard Martin, Chairperson Brit W. Wilson, Cultural Resources	11/26/07 NAHC letter from BLM 05/20/09 Meeting with BLM 11/05/09 Meeting with BLM 11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians	Contact person unknown	05/20/09 Meeting with BLM 11/05/09 Meeting with BLM
Quechan Indian Tribe	Michael Jackson, Sr. President Bridget Nash, Cultural Resources	12/18/07 Contact from Ms. Nash 06/23/08 Contact from Ms. Nash 04/29/09 Contact from Ms. Nash 05/21/09 Reports from BLM 05/29/09 Reports from BLM 06/09/09 Contact from Ms. Nash 09/03/09 Letter from Mr. Jackson 11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter 02/16/10 Letter from Mr. Jackson

TABLE D-3 (Continued)
DATES OF INQUIRIES MADE TO NATIVE AMERICAN GROUPS AND THEIR REPLIES

Native American Group	Contact Person	Dates of Contact with BLM
Ramona Band of Mission Indians	Manuel Hamilton, Chairperson Joseph Hamilton, Vice Chairperson John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	11/26/07 NAHC letter from BLM 05/21/09 Meeting with BLM 11/05/09 Meeting with BLM 11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community Council	Joni Ramos, President	11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Ann Brierty, Environmental Department	11/26/07 NAHC letter from BLM 05/20/09 Meeting with BLM 11/05/09 Meeting with BLM 11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians	John Marcus, Chairman Terry Hughes, Tribal Administrator	11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Soboba Band of Mission Indians	Robert Salgado, Chairperson Bennae Calac, Cultural Resources Coordinator	11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
The Hopi Tribe	Wayne Taylor Jr., Chairman	11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Tohono O'oodham Nation	Vivian Saunders, Chairwoman	11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Raymond Torres, Tribal Administrator William J. Contreras, Cultural Resources Coordinator	11/26/07 NAHC letter from BLM 05/20/09 Meeting with BLM 11/05/09 Meeting with BLM 11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Twenty-nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	Mike Darrell, Chairperson	11/26/07 NAHC letter from BLM 05/20/09 Meeting with BLM 11/05/09 Meeting with BLM 11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Yavapai-Apache Nation	Jamie Fuller, Chairman	11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe	Ernie Jones, Sr., President	11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter

TABLE D-4
DETAILS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BLM AND NATIVE AMERICAN GROUPS

Date	Group	Communication Details
12/18/07	Quechan Tribe	Bridget Nash replied: Expressed concerns for the potential impacts affiliated with the Tribe. Requests a copy of the cultural report once it is completed.
12/21/07	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Judy Sapp replied: If there are substantial impacts, the Tribe will request an in-person meeting with Morongo Tribal Historian and BLM staff. She requested additional cultural resource information and for the BLM to provide a report when it becomes available.
01/29/08	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Patty Tuck replied: The project is beyond both the Reservation lands and traditional use areas of the Tribe. Suggests contacting the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians, the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, the Twentynine Palms Band of Mission Indians, and the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians.
06/23/08	Quechan Tribe	Bridget Nash requests archaeological reports.
04/29/09	Quechan Tribe	A telephone and e-mail conversation between Bridget Nash (Quechan Tribe) and Wanda Raschkow (BLM); Ms. Nash sends requested reports and Ms. Raschkow sends e-mail regarding project status.
05/20/09	Multiple Tribes	A meeting was held to discuss various solar energy projects and transmission lines in the Chuckwalla and Coachella Valleys. Attendees included BLM staff C. Dalu, R. Queen, and J. Kalish and representatives from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Morongo Band of Mission Indians, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians, Anza Cahuilla, Ramona Band of Mission Indians, Twentynine Palms Band of Mission Indians, and San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.
05/21/09	Quechan Tribe	A letter was posted to Ms. Nash (Quechan Tribe) from BLM Palm Springs Field Office providing requested reports. C. Dalu sent Tetra Tech's archaeology reports.
05/29/09	Quechan Tribe	A package was posted to Ms. Nash (Quechan Tribe) from BLM Palm Springs Field Office providing requested reports.
06/05/09	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Meeting with BLM and representatives of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians to discuss various solar projects.
06/09/09	Quechan Tribe	A telephone conversation between Bridget Nash (Quechan Tribe) and Wanda Raschkow (BLM); Ms. Raschkow reports status of project. Ms. Nash requests report. Ms. Raschkow indicates that a data sharing agreement will be necessary before providing archaeological reports and other sensitive data.
11/05/09	Multiple Tribes	Meeting with BLM to discuss various solar projects. Attendees included BLM staff and representatives from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Morongo Band of Mission Indians, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians, Anza Cahuilla, Ramona Band of Mission Indians, Twentynine Palms Band of Mission Indians, and San Manuel Band of Mission Indians. Tribes request a monthly report regarding all projects. The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians requests a site visit.
09/03/09	Quechan Tribe	BLM receives a letter from President Mike Jackson, Sr. commenting on the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement regarding solar development being developed for the six southwestern states. Concerns expressed over cultural resources and traditional cultural properties.
12/09/09	Chemehuevi Reservation	A telephone conversation between C. Dalu and a representative of the Chemehuevi Reservation expressing concern about the effect of Genesis, Palen, and Blythe solar projects on cultural resources and traditional cultural properties.
12/23/09	La Cuna de Aztlan Sacred Sites Protection Circle	This is a group composed of members from multiple tribes dedicated to the protection of sacred sites in traditional territories in the Colorado and Mojave Deserts. Their comments were included in a formal letter from the CAlifornians for Renewable Energy (CARE) in response to the BLM/CEC request for comments on the GSEP NOI. Concerned about damage to cultural resources such as trails and springs, in particular McCoy Spring.

TABLE D-4 (Continued)
DETAILS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BLM AND NATIVE AMERICAN GROUPS

Date	Group	Communication Details
02/16/10	Quechan Tribe	BLM receives a letter from President Mike Jackson, Sr. commenting on the regulatory approval schedule for the solar "fast-track" projects including Genesis. Concerns expressed about the ability of BLM to consult appropriately with the Tribe in the time frame envisioned. Also suggests that a Section 106 PA is inappropriate for these projects.
04/23/10	Multiple Tribes	Meeting with BLM and CEC to discuss cultural resources impacts for the I-10 Corridor solar projects (Genesis, Blythe, Palen). Attendees included BLM and CEC cultural resources staff, CA SHPO, cultural resources specialists for the applicants, and representatives from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Cahuilla Band of Indians, and the Twentynine Palms Band of Mission Indians.

TABLE D-5
CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED BY TETRA TECH LOCATED IN THE GSEP APE AND VICINITY

Resource	Description	When Found	Period/Era	Location	Info Source
Prehistoric					
CA-Riv-0053T	Trail: 22+ km segment, leads from Colorado River to McCoy Spring around south and west side of McCoy Mountains, multiple associated sites and features.	Previously known	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	McCarthy 1993
CA-Riv-0132 (P33-00132)	Temporary Camp: McCoy Spring National Historic District, 40 acres, at spring, 18 trails, 3000+ rock art images, 1000+ artifacts, midden, rock rings, cleared circles.	Previously known	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	McCarthy 1986, 1993
CA-Riv-0260 (P33-00260)	Temporary Camp: 62 acres near lake edge, 1000+ artifacts, ceramics, lithics, ground stone, FAR. 5 concentrations, buried deposits, pot drops.	Previously known	Prehistoric	Linear Corridor	Ramirez 2008 (update)
CA-Riv-0663 (P33-00663)	Temporary Camp: 186 acres, 1000+ artifacts, lithics (jasper, quartzite, rhyolite, chert, and chalcedony) 1 Corner Notched projectile point fragment, 1 biface fragment, ceramics (Parker buffware and Tizon brownware, and greyware), mano and metate fragments some of green shale, FAR, and 1 rock alignment. May include CA-Riv-6900.	Previously known	Prehistoric	Linear Corridor	Pallette et al., 1989 Farmer et al., 2010
P33-01216	Lithic Scatter: Widely dispersed, along maximal lake shoreline on gravel terrace, debitage 7 flakes of chert/jasper, 1 hammerstone/core.	Previously known	Prehistoric	Vicinity	McCarthy 1977
P33-01222	Temporary Camp: located near dry lake shore (n=100+), 7 loci of metates and manos, debitage of quartz and chalcedony cores and flakes. Site disturbed by ORV.	Previously known	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	Cook 1976
P33-01517	Lithic Scatter: Debitage of jasper and quartz.	Previously known	Prehistoric	Vicinity	Ritter 1975
P33-01543	Artifact Scatter: 3 metate fragments, 2 flakes.	Previously known	Prehistoric	Vicinity	Morim 1976
P33-01818	Ceramic Scatter: 53 sherds, Tumco Buff, pot drop	Previously known	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	Carrico 1980
P33-01840	Artifact Scatter: just south of I-10, 2 pot drops (n=71), 2 lithics, 1 ground stone fragment.	Previously known	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	Musser & Boyer 1976
P33-02157	Temporary Camp: along lake edge, near I-10, artifacts (n=30+), ceramic (buff/ Tizon brown ware), ground stone fragments (metates/manos), lithic flakes (quartz/green andesitic meta-volcanic).	Previously known	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	Cardenas 1981
CA-Riv-2159 (P33-02159)	Temporary Camp: (n=100s) with 5 loci, and 1 pot drop (n=7), along lake edge, lithics (flakes: rhyolite, basalt, chalcedony, agate, jasper, chert, granite, andesite) and ground stone (manos, metates, hammerstones).	Previously known	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	Cardenas 1981
P33-02206	Lithic Scatter: 6 flakes (chalcedony, quartz, opal), 1 quartzite cobble core.	Previously known	Prehistoric	Vicinity	Hammond 1981
P33-03129	Trail: 3.5 km long, leads to the southwestern side of the McCoy Mountains.	Previously known	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	McCarthy 1991

TABLE D-5 (Continued)
CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED BY TETRA TECH LOCATED IN THE GSEP APE AND VICINITY

Resource	Description	When Found	Period/Era	Location	Info Source
Prehistoric (cont.)					
P33-03801	Ceramic Scatter: (n=5) Parker buffware sherds, pot drop	Previously known	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	Pallette et al. 1989
P33-03802	Artifact Scatter: near lake shore, 1 metate fragment, 2 chalcedony flakes, 1 quartzite hammerstone, fractured cobbles, and possible green shale hearth feature.	Previously known	Prehistoric	Vicinity	Pallette et al. 1989
P33-03808	Ceramic Scatter: (n=7) Tumco Red-on-buff sherds, pot drop	Previously known	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	Mooney & Associates 1990
P33-03809	Ceramic Scatter: (n=7+) Tumco buff sherds, pot drop	Previously known	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	Mooney & Associates 1990
CA-Riv-6170 (P33-08655)	Lithic Scatter: along dry lake shore, lithic debitage (quartzite, agate, chalcedony, chert, jasper), 1 chert Rose Spring projectile point (A.D. 200 to 1100), 1 point and drill fragment.	Previously known	Prehistoric	Vicinity	Mitchell 1998
CA-Riv-6900	Temporary Camp:(100+), lithics, ground stone. Possibly part of CA-Riv-0663.	Previously known	Prehistoric	Avoided	BLM 1977
CA-Riv-9032 (P33-17416)	Lithic Scatter: Debitage (n=14); two cores.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9033 (P33-17417)	Lithic Scatter: Debitage (n=39); two cores.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9036 (P33-17420)	Artifact Scatter: Debitage (n=3), mano, fire-affected rock (FAR).	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9037 (P33-17421)	Temporary Camp: near lake shore, artifacts (n=17), lithics, ground stone, 1 brownware sherd, 5 concentrations of FAR.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9038 (P33-17422)	Artifact Scatter: Debitage (n=7), FAR.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9039 (P33-17423)	Artifact Scatter: Debitage (n=3), and mano fragment.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9040 (P33-17424)	Lithic Scatter: Debitage (n=22), and flake tool.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9041 (P33-17425)	Lithic Scatter: Debitage (n=11), and core.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9042 (P33-17426)	Lithic Scatter: Debitage (n=2), core.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9043 (P33-17427)	Artifact Scatter: Debitage (n=7), core, ground stone.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9044 (P33-17428)	Artifact Scatter: Debitage (n=20+), and mano.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9045 (P33-17429)	Lithic Scatter: Debitage (n=4), and cores.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9046 (P33-17430)	Artifact Scatter: near lake shore (n=22), 2 ground stone, 2 FAR, 18 lithics	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9047 (P33-17431)	Lithic Scatter: Debitage (n=5)	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	In Facility Footprint	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9048 (P33-17432)	Lithic Scatter: Debitage (n=10).	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	In Facility Footprint	Farmer et al. 2009

TABLE D-5 (Continued)
CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED BY TETRA TECH LOCATED IN THE GSEP APE AND VICINITY

Resource	Description	When Found	Period/Era	Location	Info Source
Prehistoric (cont.)					
CA-Riv-9049 (P33-17433)	Artifact Scatter: Debitage (n=2), core, ground stone.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9050 (P33-17434)	Lithic Scatter: (n=3) Debitage.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9051 P33-17435	Lithic Scatter: (n=5), debitage and 1 core.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	In Facility Footprint	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9052 (P33-17436)	Artifact Scatter: Debitage (n=2), core, and ground stone.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9053 (P33-17437)	Lithic Scatter: Debitage (n=3), and cores.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9054 (P33-17438)	Lithic Scatter: Debitage (n=5).	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9055 (P33-17439)	Temporary Camp: near lake shore, artifacts (n=53) including debitage, ground stone, ceramic fragments, FAR[1] concentration.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9056 (P33-17440)	Lithic Scatter: (n=5) Debitage, biface, and hammerstone.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9057 (P33-17441)	Artifact Scatter: Debitage (n=6), core, and metate fragment.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9060 (P33-17444)	Artifact Scatter: (n=6) 4 flakes, 1 metate fragment and 1 sherd.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9061 (P33-17445)	Lithic Scatter: Debitage (n=6).	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9062 (P33-17446)	Artifact Scatter: (n=16) Debitage and mano fragments.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9064 (P33-17448)	Temporary Camp: near lake edge, artifacts (n=120+), 2 concentrations, 3 projectile points, 2 bifaces, 2 ground stone. Possibly Archaic period.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9065 (P33-17449)	Artifact Scatter: possible hearth with 20+ FAR, 2 metate fragments, and 2 chert flakes.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9066 (P33-17450)	Lithic Scatter: (n=8) lithic debitage.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9067 (P33-17451)	Lithic Scatter: (n=38) lithics, 1 possible Desert side notch projectile point, 1 biface. Probably part of CA-Riv-9068.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9069 (P33-17453)	Lithic Scatter: Debitage (n=10+).	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9070 (P33-17454)	Lithic Scatter: (n=3) Debitage, 1 core.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9071 (P33-17455)	Temporary Camp: 78 acres, 4 concentrations (n=250+), lithics, ceramics, ground stone, FAR.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9072 (P33-17456)	Temporary Camp: 350 acres, artifacts (n=1000+), debitage, Rose Spring projectile point (AD 200 to 1100), brownware sherds, FAR, ground stone. May be part of CA-Riv-9078.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	In Facility Footprint	Farmer et al. 2009

[1] FAR is fire-affected rock—rock that shows evidence of having been in prolonged contact with fire.

TABLE D-5 (Continued)
CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED BY TETRA TECH LOCATED IN THE GSEP APE AND VICINITY

Resource	Description	When Found	Period/Era	Location	Info Source
Prehistoric (cont.)					
CA-Riv-9073 (P33-17457)	Lithic scatter: (n=4), debitage and 1 tool.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	Linear Corridor	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9075 (P33-17459)	Artifact Scatter: (n=7) debitage, 1 flake tool, 1 metate.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9076 (P33-17460)	Lithic Scatter: Debitage (n=5).	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9078 (P33-17462)	Temporary Camp: (n=3000+) artifacts, 2000 ground stone, lithics, FAR. Milling tool manufacturing? May be part of CA-Riv-9072.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9079 (P33-17463)	Temporary Camp: artifacts (n=500+), lithics, 5 ground stone, 1 marine clam shell fragment.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9080 (P33-17464)	Lithic Scatter: (n=4) Debitage.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9081 (P33-17465)	Lithic Scatter: (n=7) Debitage.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9083 (P33-17467)	Lithic Scatter: (n=6+) Debitage.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9084 (P33-17468)	Artifact Scatter: 17 acres, (n=96), 2 concentrations, lithic debitage and tools, 8 ground stone, 1 Olivella shell bead (1100 cal AD to Contact), 1 marine shell.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	In Facility Footprint	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9206 (P33-17775)	Artifact Scatter: (n=5) Debitage, 1 mano	GSEP Class III	Prehistoric	In Facility Footprint	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9207 (P33-17776)	Lithic Scatter: Debitage (n=5), core.	GSEP Class III	Prehistoric	In Facility Footprint	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9208 (P33-17777)	Lithic Scatter: (n=8) Debitage, 1 core	GSEP Class III	Prehistoric	In Facility Footprint	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9209 (P33-17778)	Artifact Scatter: (n=24) lithics, and ground stone.	GSEP Class III	Prehistoric	In Facility Footprint	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9210 (P33-17779)	Artifact Scatter: (n=13) lithics and ground stone.	GSEP Class III	Prehistoric	In Facility Footprint	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9212 (P33-17781)	Lithic Scatter: (n=6) lithics, 1 Desert side-notched projectile point (AD 1100 to Contact).	GSEP Class III	Prehistoric	In Facility Footprint	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9215 (P33-17784)	Lithic Scatter: (n=25) lithics, 1 unidentified projectile point.	GSEP Class III	Prehistoric	In Facility Footprint	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9216 (P33-17785)	Artifact Scatter: near lake shore, (n=7), 2 concentrations, lithics, 1 mano, 1 biface.	GSEP Class III	Prehistoric	In Facility Footprint	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9217 (P33-17786)	Artifact Scatter: (n=3) 2 lithic debitage, 1 brownware sherd.	GSEP Class III	Prehistoric	In Facility Footprint	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9218 (P33-17787)	Lithic Scatter: (n=3) 2 flakes, 1 scraper.	GSEP Class III	Prehistoric	In Facility Footprint	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9219 (P33-17788)	Lithic Scatter: (n=3) flakes	GSEP Class III	Prehistoric	In Facility Footprint	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9220 (P33-17789)	Artifact Scatter: (n=94) lithics, ground stone, Cottonwood leaf-shaped projectile point	GSEP Class III	Prehistoric	In Facility Footprint	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9221 (P33-17770)	Lithic Scatter: (n=8) Debitage.	GSEP Class III	Prehistoric	In Facility Footprint	Farmer et al. 2009

TABLE D-5 (Continued)
CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED BY TETRA TECH LOCATED IN THE GSEP APE AND VICINITY

Resource	Description	When Found	Period/Era	Location	Info Source
Prehistoric (cont.)					
CA-Riv-9222 (P33-17771)	Lithic Scatter: (n=4) Debitage.	GSEP Class III	Prehistoric	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9223 (P33-17772)	Lithic Scatter: (n=20) Debitage.	GSEP Class III	Prehistoric	In Facility Footprint	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9226 (P33-17795)	Temporary Camp: near lake shore (n=100+), lithics, 3 brownware sherds, 70 FAR, ground stone.	GSEP Class III	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9227 (P33-17796)	Artifact Scatter: (n=18), lithics, brownware sherds (n=14) pot drop, 1 marine shell fragment	GSEP Class III	Prehistoric	Linear Corridor	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9229 (P33-17798)	Artifact Scatter: Debitage (n=6); mano, metate fragment, cobble choppers	GSEP Class III	Prehistoric	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9249 (P33-18003)	Ceramic Scatter: Brownware sherds (n=20) pot drop.	GSEP Class III	Prehistoric	Linear Corridor	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9250 (P33-18004)	Artifact Scatter: (n=75) 1 concentration with 2 pot drops (33 and 29 sherds) Brownware sherds, 9 lithics, 3 FAR.	GSEP Class III	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9255 (P33-18009)	Artifact Scatter: (n=40+) artifacts, 10 Brownware “pot drop” sherds, 4 Brownware sherds, 3 Redware sherds, lithics, 3 FAR, 1 ground stone.	GSEP Class III	Prehistoric	Linear Corridor	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9256 (P33-18010)	Lithic Scatter: Debitage (n=6), 1 biface fragment	GSEP Class III	Prehistoric	Linear Corridor	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9257 (P33-18011)	Lithic Scatter: (n=4) debitage.	GSEP Class III	Prehistoric	Linear Corridor	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9260 (P33-18014)	Artifact Scatter: (n=108+) artifacts, 100 Brownware “pot drop” sherds, 7 other Brownware sherds, 1 chert uniface.	GSEP Class III	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	Farmer et al. 2009
P33-13599	Lithic Scatter: (n=2) tertiary jasper flakes	Previously known	Prehistoric	Vicinity	Mooney & Associates 2004
P33-17977	Ceramic Scatter: (n=11) Brownware sherds pot drop	GSEP Class III	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	Farmer et al. 2009
P33-17998	Artifact Scatter: (n=4) 2 flakes, 2 FAR	GSEP Class III	Prehistoric	Linear Corridor	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9034 (P33-17418)	Artifact Scatter: (n=7) lithics, 1 mano fragment.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9068 (P33-17452)	Artifact Scatter: artifacts (n=60), debitage, 2 ground stone, 8 lithic tools. Probably part of CA-Riv-9067.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
P33-01131	Artifact Scatter: Widely dispersed low density pot drop: 50 Tizon brownware sherds, 1 mano, 1 core fragment.	Previously known	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	Dittman 1981
Historic-Period					
P33-01132	Hopkins Well Site, constructed in 1910.	Previously known	Historic	Vicinity	Metcalf 1982, Cowan 1976
P33-01483	Historic Feature: Military mound, horseshoe-shaped, low earth mound. (1940s)	Previously known	Historic	Vicinity	Crowley 1978
P33-13597	Refuse Scatter	Previously known	Historic	Vicinity	Mooney & Associates 2004

TABLE D-5 (Continued)
CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED BY TETRA TECH LOCATED IN THE GSEP APE AND VICINITY

Resource	Description	When Found	Period/Era	Location	Info Source
Historic-Period (cont.)					
P33-13598	Refuse Scatter: (n=8+) WW II era cans.	Previously known	Historic	Linear Corridor	Mooney & Associates 2004
P33-13655	Historic Feature and Refuse Scatter: Possible WW II foxholes and cans (1940s)	Previously known	Historic	Avoided	Mooney & Associates 2004
P33-14146	Refuse Scatter	Previously known	Historic	Vicinity	Mooney & Associates 2005
P33-14170	Refuse Scatter	Previously known	Historic	Vicinity	Mooney & Associates 2005
P33-14171	Two-Track Road	Previously known	Historic	Vicinity	Mooney & Associates 2005
P33-17326	Refuse Scatter	Previously known	Historic	Vicinity	ICF Jones & Stokes 2008
CA-Riv-9035H (P33-17419)	Refuse Scatter: Cans, bottle glass, misc.	GSEP Class II	Historic	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9059H (P33-17443)	Refuse Scatter: Can scatter. Prehistoric FDLA-Iso-10 recorded within site boundaries.	GSEP Class II	Historic	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9063H (P33-17447)	Refuse Scatter: Cans, spoon (military), pliers.	GSEP Class II	Historic	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9074H (P33-17458)	Refuse Scatter: WW II era cans and bottles.	GSEP Class II	Historic	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9077H (P33-17461)	Refuse Scatter: Cans and bottles (1940s).	GSEP Class II	Historic	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9203H (P33-17772)	Refuse Scatter: Pull-tab aluminum cans, food cans, bottle (1954–pres)	GSEP Class III	Historic	In Facility Footprint and Linear Corridor	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9204H (P33-17773)	Refuse Scatter: Can scatter, bottles (1932-1953)	GSEP Class III	Historic	In Facility Footprint	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9211H (P33-17780)	Refuse Scatter: Cans, bottle glass, 1934 penny	GSEP Class III	Historic	In Facility Footprint	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9213H (P33-17782)	Refuse Scatter: Approximately 60 cans.	GSEP Class III	Historic	In Facility Footprint	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9214H (P33-17783)	Refuse Scatter: Approximately 10 cans.	GSEP Class III	Historic	In Facility Footprint	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9225H (P33-17794)	Refuse Scatter: 7 cans, mess-kit fork (1940s military?)	GSEP Class III	Historic	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9228H (P33-17797)	Refuse Scatter: 10 cans, bottle base (1938-1951), bottle base (1916-1931), razor blade, glass fragments (1940s military?)	GSEP Class III	Historic	Linear Corridor	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9230H (P33-17799)	Historic Feature and Refuse Scatter: stake alignment and 30+ C-ration cans, 13 other cans (1940s military?)	GSEP Class III	Historic	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9245H (P33-17999)	Refuse Scatter: 8 cans, “New Texaco Motor Oil” can (c. 1937), 1 “Dietz All Weather” kerosene construction flare, Aladdin Industries “Aladdins Economy Thermos Bottle”	GSEP Class III	Historic	Linear Corridor	Farmer et al. 2009

TABLE D-5 (Continued)
CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED BY TETRA TECH LOCATED IN THE GSEP APE AND VICINITY

Resource	Description	When Found	Period/Era	Location	Info Source
Historic-Period (cont.)					
CA-Riv-9246H (P33-18000)	Refuse Scatter: 1 metal shoe last, 2 small donkey/pony shoes, 1 brass compass w/plastic lens, 5 C-ration cans, 1 Prince Albert style tobacco tin, 1 white milk glass jar w/metal lid embossed Mentholatum/ Reg/ Trade/ Mark (c.1960-post)	GSEP Class III	Historic	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9248H (P33-18002)	Refuse Scatter: 8 .30 caliber machine gun cartridges (stamped base 1938 and 1940), 12 gauge shotgun shell brass, 1 coffee can "Nescafe" (c. 1940s-1960s), 13 cans, automobile leaf spring, razor blade, metal fragments (1940s military?)	GSEP Class III	Historic	Linear Corridor	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9251H (P33-18005)	Refuse Scatter: 2 .30 caliber machine gun cartridges (stamped base 1940),1 threaded lid coffee can, 2 C-ration cans, 1 pocket knife, 3 cans, bailing wire (1940s military?)	GSEP Class III	Historic	Linear Corridor	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9252H (P33-18006)	Refuse Scatter: 1 amber glass beer bottle (Anchor Hocking post 1937), 4 C-ration cans, 7 sanitary cans (1940s military?)	GSEP Class III	Historic	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9253H (P33-18007)	Refuse Scatter: 1 C-ration can, 6 sanitary cans, 1 large beverage can, glass fragment (1940s military?)	GSEP Class III	Historic	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9254H (P33-18008)	Refuse Scatter: cans (N=12)	GSEP Class III	Historic	Linear Corridor	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9258H (P33-18012)	Refuse Scatter: 61 C-ration cans, 7 soluble coffee cans, 72 cans, 1 .30 caliber machine gun cartridge (stamped base 1940), glass bottle fragments (Owens Illinois c. 1929-1957), 7 coffee cans external thread lid (1940s military?)	GSEP Class III	Historic	Linear Corridor	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9259H (P33-18013)	Historic Feature: Stake Alignments: (n=2) (1940s military?)	GSEP Class III	Historic	Linear Corridor	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9261H (P33-18015)	Refuse Scatter: 6 C-ration cans, 1 soluble coffee can, 1 tobacco tin (1940s military?)	GSEP Class III	Historic	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9262H (P33-18016)	Refuse Scatter: 80 C-ration cans, 4 soluble coffee cans, 1 military mess fork stamped "US", 1 tobacco tin (1940s military?)	GSEP Class III	Historic	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9263H (P33-18017)	Refuse Scatter:17 C-ration cans, 1 cone-top can, 6 tobacco tins, 1 boot sole, 1 gas tank cap, 1 clear glass bottle (Owens Illinois c. 1929-1959), 1 large bolt, 1 D-size battery (1940s military?)	GSEP Class III	Historic	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
Dual-Component					
P33-01516	Temporary Camp/Refuse Scatter: (n=1000+) along dry lake shoreline, ground stone, lithic scatter, thermal fractured rock. WW II military artifacts.	Previously known	Prehistoric/Historic	In Ethno-graphic APE	Ritter 1975
CA-Riv-9205H (P33-17774)	Artifact Scatter/ Refuse Scatter: Debitage (n=4); mano, 2 metate fragments. Glass bottles (post 1945), auto parts (1930-1940), condensed milk cans.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric/Historic	In Facility Footprint	Farmer et al. 2009

TABLE D-5 (Continued)
CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED BY TETRA TECH LOCATED IN THE GSEP APE AND VICINITY

Resource	Description	When Found	Period/Era	Location	Info Source
Dual-Component (cont.)					
CA-Riv-9058H (P33-17442)	Artifact Scatter/Refuse Scatter: near lake shore, (n=33) prehistoric artifacts, lithics, 11 ground stone, 4 buffware sherds. Historic-period cans and bottles (n=3+).	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric/Historic	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9082H (P33-17466)	Lithic Scatter/Refuse Scatter: Debitage (n=3). Cans (n=6)	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric/Historic	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9224 (P33-17793)	Temporary Camp/Refuse Scatter: Prehistoric (n=60+), 2 concentrations, FAR in 2 possible hearths, brownware pot drop (n=28+), 1 Desert Side-notched projectile point (AD 1100 to Contact), historic-period (n=6) .45 caliber bullets, mess-kit spoon stamped "US", C-ration coffee can, pocket knife. Possibly part of CA-Riv-260.	GSEP Class III	Prehistoric/Historic	In Ethnographic APE	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9247 (P33-18001)	Ceramic Scatter/Refuse Scatter: Brownware sherds (n=3), 4 C-ration cans, 13 sanitary cans, 1 nut and bolt, 1 clear glass jar – Armstrong Cork Company (c.1938 -1969)	GSEP Class III	Prehistoric/Historic	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
Built Environment					
No number	Blythe-Eagle Mountain Transmission Line	GSEP Class III	Historic	Linear Corridor	Farmer et al. 2009, app. F
No number	Wiley's Well Road	GSEP Class III	Historic	Linear Corridor	Farmer et al. 2009, app. F
Unknown					
P33-00144	No details on site record. Note: F.R. Johnson on map in Walker's possession.	Previously known	Unknown	Vicinity	Eberhart 1951
CA-Riv-0259 (P33-00259) or (P33-13656)	Prehistoric Rock Rings or WWII era foxholes with refuse scatter?	Previously known	Unknown	Linear Corridor	Gester 1965 Mooney & Associates 2004

TABLE D-6
CULTURAL RESOURCES LOCATED BY MCCARTHY IN THE VICINITY OF GSEP

Resource	Description
CA-Riv-0071	Ceramic Scatter: 33 ceramics along Halchidhoma Trail, CA-Riv-0053T, diagnostic ceramics and lithics collected.
CA-Riv-0132	Temporary Camp: Diagnostic ceramics, slate pendant and obsidian collected.
CA-Riv-0258	Trail
CA-Riv-0503	Petroglyphs: 48 images, heavily patinated possibly old. Near Destination Area C.
CA-Riv-0523	Petroglyphs: 13 images, Destination Area B, water tank, Trails 4680, 4685, 4686 lead here. Near smaller water tank 4699.
CA-Riv-0661	Geoglyph: horseshoe shaped, 20m N/S by 39m E/W, south of Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T, south end of McCoy Mountains, near transmission line corridor.
CA-Riv-0662	Geoglyph: 2 half circles, 40 m N/s by 60 m E/W, south of Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T, south end of McCoy Mountains, near transmission line corridor. Partially disturbed.
CA-Riv-0792	Petroglyphs: Near Destination Area D. Unknown number of petroglyphs. Couldn't relocate. Near the Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T and trails 4704, and 4705.
CA-Riv-0896	Trail
CA-Riv-0980	Activity Area: 2 trails, petroglyphs, inscription "Watter in left hand gulch about 200 yds J B 1873." Alternate name "Palen Tank"?
CA-Riv-1127	Ceramic Scatter: 30 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-1128	Artifact Scatter: lithics, 3 metates, 21 ceramics, along Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T.
CA-Riv-1129	Ceramic Scatter: 200 ceramics, along Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T. Diagnostic ceramics collected.
CA-Riv-1130	Ceramic Scatter: 6 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-3095	Artifact Scatter: 9 metates, 5 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-3110	Trail: 2.6 km long segment, leads directly to McCoy Spring. Sites 3115, 3116, 4601 along it. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-3111	Trail: 3.4 km long segment, leads directly to McCoy Spring, sites 3118, 3119, 3120, 3122 along it. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-3112	Trail: 2.5 km long segment, leads directly to McCoy Spring, sites 3117, 3121, 4604 along it. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-3113	Trail: leads directly to McCoy Spring. Sites 3123, 3124, 3125, 3126, 3127, 3921, 3922, 3825, 4609 along it.
CA-Riv-3114	Trail: 4.2 km long segment, leads directly to McCoy Spring. Sites 3923 and 3924, along it. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-3115	Petroglyph: 1 image, along trail 3110 leading directly to McCoy Spring. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-3116	Petroglyph: 1 image, along trail 3110 leading directly to McCoy Spring. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-3117	Temporary Camp: lithics, 4 metates, 3 petroglyphs, 5 rock cairns, 14 cleared circles, along trail 3112 leading directly to McCoy Spring. Other sites on same trail are 3121 and 4604. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-3118	Isolate:1 metate, along trail 3111 leading directly to McCoy Spring. Other sites along same trail are 3119, 3120, 3122. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-3119	Activity Area: 1 petroglyph, along trail 3111. Other sites along same trail are 3118, 3120, 3122. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-3120	Petroglyph:1 image, along trail 3111 leading directly to McCoy Spring. Other sites along same trail are 3118, 3119, 3122. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-3121	Ceramic Scatter: 25 ceramics, along trail 3112 leading directly to McCoy Spring. Other sites on same trail are 3117 and 4604. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-3122	Ceramic Scatter: 140 ceramics, along trail 3111 leading directly to McCoy Spring. Other sites along same trail are 3118, 3119, 3120. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.

TABLE D-6 (Continued)
CULTURAL RESOURCES LOCATED BY MCCARTHY IN THE VICINITY OF GSEP

Resource	Description
CA-Riv-3123	Ceramic Scatter: 4 ceramics, along trail 3113 leading directly to McCoy Spring. Other sites along this trail are 3124, 3125, 3126, 3127, 3921, 3922, 3925, 4609. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-3124	Ceramic Scatter: 9 ceramics, along trail 3113 leading directly to McCoy Spring. Other sites along this trail are 3123, 3125, 3126, 3127, 3921, 3922, 3925, 4609. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-3125	Rock Cluster: 1 cluster, along trail 3113 leading directly to McCoy Spring. Other sites along this trail are 3123, 3124, 3126, 3127, 3921, 3922, 3925, 4609. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-3126	Isolate: 2 metates, along trail 3113 leading directly to McCoy Spring. Other sites along this trail are 3123, 3124, 3125, 3127, 3921, 3922, 3925, 4609. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-3127	Ceramic Scatter: 36 ceramics, along trail 3113 leading directly to McCoy Spring. Other sites along this trail are 3123, 3124, 3125, 3126, 3921, 3922, 3925, 4609. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-3128	Activity Area: 7 metates, 12 cleared circles, along unknown trail. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-3129	Trail: West of Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T, intersects with trails 3130 and 4688. Near Destination Area B.
CA-Riv-3130	Trail: Intersects with Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T from the west. Also with 3129 and 4691. Near Destination Area B.
CA-Riv-3145	Petroglyphs: 3 petroglyph images.
CA-Riv-3146	Petroglyphs: 8 petroglyph images.
CA-Riv-3147	Petroglyphs: 8 petroglyph images, unusual rectilinear or mazelike image.
CA-Riv-3148	Petroglyphs: 5 petroglyph images.
CA-Riv-3149	Activity Area: 1 metate, 2 petroglyph images. Tank, water source, west side of McCoy Mountains.
CA-Riv-3803	Trail: Parallels Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T, to the south. On south end of McCoy Mountains near transmission line corridor.
CA-Riv-3890	Ceramic Scatter: 5 ceramics, along Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-3891	Isolate: 1 metate, along Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-3892	Isolate: 1 metate, along Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-3893	Isolate: 2 metates, along Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-3894	Isolate: 1 metate, along Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-3895	Isolate: 1 metate, along Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-3896	Isolate:1 metate, along Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-3897	Petroglyph: 1 image, along Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-3898	Activity Area: 1 metate, 4 petroglyphs, 1 rock cluster, 12 ceramics, along Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-3899	Isolate:1 metate, along Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-3900	Isolate:1 metate, along Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-3901	Activity Area: 1 petroglyph, 20 ceramics, along Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-3902	Activity Area: 1 metate, 1 petroglyph, along Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-3903	Activity Area: 2 metates, 5 petroglyphs, 2 rock clusters, along Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-3904	Activity Area: 7 metates, 2 petroglyphs, along Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-3905	Artifact Scatter: 1 metate, 2 ceramics, along Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-3906	Temporary Camp: 8 metates, 41 petroglyph images including one rare mountain sheep, 6 ceramics. At intersection of trails 53 and 4572, near Destination Area A.
CA-Riv-3907	Isolate: 1 metate, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-3908	Isolate: 1 metate, along unknown trail.

TABLE D-6 (Continued)
CULTURAL RESOURCES LOCATED BY MCCARTHY IN THE VICINITY OF GSEP

Resource	Description
CA-Riv-3909	Isolate: 2 metates, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-3910	Isolate: 1 metate, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-3911	Isolate: 1 ceramic, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-3912	Rock Cluster: 1 cluster, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-3913	Ceramic Scatter: 3 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-3914	Ceramic Scatter: 64 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-3915	Artifact Scatter: 1 metate, 38 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-3916	Artifact Scatter: 1 metate, 15 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-3917	Activity Area: 6 rock rings. Near intersection of trails 4686 Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T.
CA-Riv-3918	Artifact Scatter: 3 metates, 90 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-3919	Artifact Scatter: 1 metate, 10 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-3920	Ceramic Scatter: 60 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-3921	Ceramic Scatter: 3 ceramics, along trail 3113 leading directly to McCoy Spring. Other sites along this trail are 3123, 3124, 3125, 3126, 3127, 3922, 3925, 4609. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-3922	Ceramic Scatter: 13 ceramics, along trail 3113 leading directly to McCoy Spring. Other sites along this trail are 3123, 3124, 3125, 3126, 3127, 3921, 3925, 4609. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-3923	Isolate: 1 metate, along trail 3114 leading directly to McCoy Spring. Site 3924 also along this trail. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-3924	Artifact Scatter: lithics, 14 ceramics, along trail 3114 leading directly to McCoy Spring. Site 3923 also along this trail. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-3925	Ceramic Scatter: 23 ceramics, along trail 3113 leading directly to McCoy Spring. Other sites along this trail are 3123, 3124, 3125, 3126, 3127, 3921, 3922, 4609. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-3926	Ceramic Scatter: 75 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-3927	Military Camp and Refuse Scatter: WW II era, 120 cleared areas on desert pavement, cans, tent equipment, and bottles, DTC contributor.
CA-Riv-4501	Artifact Scatter: 3 metates, 5 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4502	Artifact Scatter: lithics, 1 metate
CA-Riv-4503	Ceramic Scatter: 9 ceramics. along Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T.
CA-Riv-4504	Ceramic Scatter: 66 ceramics, along Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T.
CA-Riv-4505	Ceramic Scatter: 53 ceramics, along Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T.
CA-Riv-4506	Artifact Scatter: 3 metates, 13 ceramics, along Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T, Diagnostic ceramics collected.
CA-Riv-4507	Artifact Scatter: 1 metate, 13 ceramics, along Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T,
CA-Riv-4508	Ceramic Scatter: 150 ceramics, along Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T. Diagnostic ceramics collected.
CA-Riv-4509	Ceramic Scatter: 90 ceramics, along Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T. Diagnostic ceramics collected.
CA-Riv-4510	Artifact Scatter: 1 metate, 100 ceramics, along Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T. Diagnostic ceramics collected.
CA-Riv-4511	Ceramic Scatter: 77 ceramics, along Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T. Diagnostic ceramics and lithics collected.
CA-Riv-4512	Artifact Scatter: 2 metates, 47 ceramics, along Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T. Diagnostic ceramics collected.
CA-Riv-4513	Ceramic Scatter: 100 ceramics, along Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T.
CA-Riv-4514	Ceramic Scatter: 60 ceramics, along Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T. Diagnostic ceramics collected.
CA-Riv-4515	Artifact Scatter: 1 metate, 65 ceramics, along Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T Diagnostic ceramics collected.

TABLE D-6 (Continued)
CULTURAL RESOURCES LOCATED BY MCCARTHY IN THE VICINITY OF GSEP

Resource	Description
CA-Riv-4516	Artifact Scatter: 1 metate, 41 ceramics, along Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T.
CA-Riv-4517	Artifact Scatter: lithics, 50 ceramics, along Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T. Diagnostic ceramics collected.
CA-Riv-4518	Trail: Short segment branching north off of Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T in the direction of Destination Area C.
CA-Riv-4519	Trail: Leads to Destination Area C, water tank, 49 ceramics. Diagnostic ceramics collected. Also associated with trail 4703.
CA-Riv-4520	Artifact Scatter: lithics, 21 ceramics, along Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T.
CA-Riv-4521	Artifact Scatter: 1 metate, 60 ceramics along Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T.
CA-Riv-4522	Ceramic Scatter: 35 ceramics, along Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T.
CA-Riv-4523	Artifact Scatter: 2 metates, 1 ceramic, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4524	Activity Area: 2 metates, 3 petroglyph images, 90 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4525	Artifact Scatter: 3 metates, 80 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4526	Ceramic Scatter: 26 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4527	Artifact Scatter: lithics, 74 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4528	Artifact Scatter: lithics, 65 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4529	Isolate: 1 metate, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4530	Ceramic Scatter: 32 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4531	Ceramic Scatter: 10 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4532	Artifact Scatter: lithics, 3 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4533	Artifact Scatter: lithics, 29 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4534	Artifact Scatter: 1 metate, 55 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4535	Artifact Scatter: lithics, 49 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4536	Isolate: 1 metate, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4537	Ceramic Scatter: 34 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4538	Isolate: 2 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4539	Ceramic Scatter: 12 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4540	Ceramic Scatter: 147 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4541	Ceramic Scatter: 5 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4542	Ceramic Scatter: 7 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4543	Ceramic Scatter: 5 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4544	Ceramic Scatter: 58 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4545	Ceramic Scatter: 21 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4546	Isolate: 1 metate, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4547	Artifact Scatter: lithics, 1 metate, 2 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4548	Artifact Scatter: 4 metates, 47 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4549	Ceramic Scatter: 21 ceramics. Diagnostic ceramics collected, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4550	Ceramic Scatter: 37 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4551	Ceramic Scatter: 11 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4552	Ceramic Scatter: 3 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4553	Ceramic Scatter: 21 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4554	Ceramic Scatter: 31 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4555	Ceramic Scatter: 3 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4556	Ceramic Scatter: 7 ceramics, along unknown trail.

TABLE D-6 (Continued)
CULTURAL RESOURCES LOCATED BY MCCARTHY IN THE VICINITY OF GSEP

Resource	Description
CA-Riv-4557	Ceramic Scatter: 3 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4558	Ceramic Scatter: 11 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4559	Ceramic Scatter: 69 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4560	Ceramic Scatter: 14 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4561	Ceramic Scatter: 3 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4562	Ceramic Scatter: 61 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4563	Ceramic Scatter: 4 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4564	Ceramic Scatter: 11 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4565	Ceramic Scatter: 60 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4566	Ceramic Scatter: 23 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4568	Trail: Short trail segment on the south end of McCoy Mountains, just southwest of geoglyph 661, and south of trails 3803 and the Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T. Portions possibly disturbed by transmission line.
CA-Riv-4569	Temporary Camp: Destination Area A, water tank, west side of McCoy Mountains, trail segment, lithics, 2 metates, 7 petroglyph images, 1 cleared circle. Near other Area A site 3906. Trails 53, 4570, 4571, and 4572 lead to Area A.
CA-Riv-4570	Trail: leads to Destination Area A, temporary camp 4569, with trails 53, 4571, 4572.
CA-Riv-4571	Trail: leads to Destination Area A, temporary camp 4569, with trails 53, 4570, 4572.
CA-Riv-4572	Trail: leads to Destination Area A, temporary camp 4569, with trails 53, 4570, 4571. Adjacent to 4573.
CA-Riv-4573	Rock Ring: 1 ring, adjacent to trail 4572.
CA-Riv-4574	Cairn: 5 rock cairns, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4575	Cleared Circle: 1 circle, along unknown trail. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-4576	Cleared Circle: 1 circle, along unknown trail. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-4577	Activity Area: spring/seep, water tank, rock shelter, 40 petroglyphs, 7 metates, 5 ceramics. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-4578	Petroglyphs: 5 images. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-4579	Petroglyphs: 2 images. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-4580	Activity Area: 4 cleared circles, 5 metates. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-4581	Trail: 2.7 km segment, leading directly to McCoy Spring. Associated with sites 4583, 4584, 4585, 4599, 4600. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-4582	Trail: 1.7 km segment leading directly to McCoy Spring. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-4583	Ceramic Scatter: 9 ceramics, along trail 4581 leading directly to McCoy Spring. Associated with sites 4584, 4585, 4599, 4600. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-4584	Ceramic Scatter: 9 ceramics, along trail 4581 leading directly to McCoy Spring. Associated with sites 4583, 4585, 4599, 4600. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-4585	Ceramic Scatter: 4 ceramics, along trail 4581 leading directly to McCoy Spring. Associated with sites 4583, 4584, 4599, 4600. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-4586	Rock Ring: 1 ring. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-4587	Trail: 1.1 km segment leading directly to McCoy Spring. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-4588	Ceramic Scatter: 6 ceramics, along trail 4592 leading directly to McCoy Spring. Site 4593 also on trail. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-4589	Unknown: associated with trail 4612 leading to Quartz Hill Tank. Sites recorded along the trail 4606, 4608, 4610, and 4615. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-4590	Trail: leading to Quartz Hill Tank. Associated with sites 4601, 4606, 4607. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-4591	Trail: 2.0 km segment, leading directly to McCoy Spring. Intersects with 4596. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.

TABLE D-6 (Continued)
CULTURAL RESOURCES LOCATED BY MCCARTHY IN THE VICINITY OF GSEP

Resource	Description
CA-Riv-4592	Trail: 3.1 km segment, leading directly to McCoy Spring. Sites 4588 and 4593 are along it. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-4593	Ceramic Scatter: unknown number at south end of trail 4593, which leads directly to McCoy Spring. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-4594	Trail: 1.2 km segment, trail leading directly to McCoy Spring. Associated with site 4595. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-4595	Ceramic Scatter: 9 ceramics, at south end of trail 4594 leading directly to McCoy Spring. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-4596	Trail: 2.0 km segment, leading directly to McCoy Spring. Intersects with trail 4591. Associated with sites 4615 and 4616. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-4597	Activity Area: lithics, 5 metates, 4 petroglyphs, 1 rock ring. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-4598	Activity Area: lithics, 7 metates, 29 petroglyphs. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-4599	Activity Area: 6 metates, 34 petroglyphs, 1 ceramic, along trail 4581 leading directly to McCoy Spring. Associated with sites 4583, 4584, 4585, 4599, 4600. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-4600	Activity Area: 3 metates, 20 petroglyphs, along trail 4581 leading directly to McCoy Spring. Associated with sites 4583, 4584, 4585, 4599, 4600. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-4601	Temporary Camp: along trail 3110 leading directly to McCoy Spring. 16 metates, 17 petroglyphs, 1 rock ring, 1 cleared circle. Also along trail 4611, and 4590, leading to Quartz Hill Tank. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-4602	Activity Area: metate, 9 petroglyphs, along trail leading directly to McCoy Spring. Sites 4601, 4603, and 4604 also recorded along it. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-4603	Activity Area: 3 metates, 1 petroglyph, along trail 4611 leading directly to McCoy Spring. Sites 4601, 4602, and 4604 recorded along it. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-4604	Petroglyphs: 27 petroglyphs, along trail 3112 leading directly to McCoy Spring. Also along trail 4611. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-4605	Activity Area: 1 metate, 3 rock rings. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-4606	Activity Area: 1 rock ring, 12 cleared circles, along trails 4590 and 4612 leading to Quartz Hill Tank. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-4607	Activity Area: lithics, 3 metates, 1 petroglyph, along trail 4590 leading to Quartz Hill Tank. Associated with sites 4601, 4606. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-4608	Artifact Scatter: 9 metates, along trail 4612 leading to Quartz Hill Tank. Sites recorded along the trail 4589, 4606, 4610, and 4615.Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-4609	Activity Area: 1 rock cairn, 2 ceramics, along trail 3113 leading directly to McCoy Spring. Other sites along this trail are 3123, 3124, 3125, 3126, 3127, 3921, 3922, 3925. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-4610	Activity Area: 8 metates, 2 petroglyphs, 20 ceramics, along trail 4612 leading to Quartz Hill Tank and trail 4614 leading to McCoy Spring. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-4611	Trail: 0.2 km long segment, leading directly to McCoy Spring. Sites 4601, 4602, 4603, 4604 recorded along it. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-4612	Trail: 0.2 km long segment, leading to Quartz Hill Tank. Sites recorded along the trail 4589, 4606, 4608, 4610, and 4615. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-4613	Trail: 0.1 km long segment leading directly to McCoy Spring. Site 4616 recorded along it. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-4614	Trail: 0.3 km long segment leading directly to McCoy Spring. Site 4610 recorded along it. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-4615	Artifact Scatter: 2 metates, 12 ceramics, along trail 4596 leading directly to McCoy Spring and trail 4612 leading to Quartz Hill Tank. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-4616	Activity Area: 1 metate, 1 petroglyph, along trails 4596 and 4613 leading directly to McCoy Spring. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-4617	Artifact Scatter: 7 metates. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.
CA-Riv-4618	Ceramic Scatter: 18 ceramics, along unknown trail. Within 3km of McCoy Spring.

TABLE D-6 (Continued)
CULTURAL RESOURCES LOCATED BY MCCARTHY IN THE VICINITY OF GSEP

Resource	Description
CA-Riv-4680	Trail: leads to Destination Area B including water sources at 523 and 4699. Other trails leading to B are 4685, 4686.
CA-Riv-4681	Ceramic Scatter: 130 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4682	Ceramic Scatter: 21 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4683	Ceramic Scatter: 60 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4684	Trail: small branch trail off 4680, near Destination Area B.
CA-Riv-4685	Trail: leads to Destination Area B including water sources at 523 and 4699. Other trails leading to B are 4680, 4686.
CA-Riv-4686	Trail leads to Destination Area B including water sources at 523 and 4699. Other trails leading to B are 4680, 4685.
CA-Riv-4687	Rock Ring: 1 ring, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4688	Trail: near Destination Area B. Intersects with trails 3129. Just south of 3130.
CA-Riv-4689	Rock Cluster: 2 clusters, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4690	Ceramic Scatter: 32 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4691	Trail: Very short, short-cut trail connecting trail 3130 with the Halchidhoma Trail, CA-Riv-0053T.
CA-Riv-4692	Ceramic Scatter: 7 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4693	Ceramic Scatter: 35 ceramics, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4694	Activity Area: 2 petroglyph images, 1 rock cluster, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4695	Temporary Camp: trail segment, 2 metates, 120 petroglyph images, 1 rock ring.
CA-Riv-4696	Isolate: 1 metate, along unknown trail.
CA-Riv-4697	Trail: near Destination Area B.
CA-Riv-4698	Trail: near Destination Area B.
CA-Riv-4699	Activity Area: Destination Area B, water tank, western side of McCoy Mountains, trail segment, 2 metates, 19 petroglyph images, 150 ceramics. Near other Area B sites, 523 and 4700.
CA-Riv-4700	Activity Area: Destination Area B, trail segment, 7 petroglyph images. Near other Area B sites 523 and 4699.
CA-Riv-4701	Trail: Small trail segment east of but paralleling the Halchidhoma Trail, CA-Riv-0053T, at the south end of McCoy Mountains.
CA-Riv-4702	Trail: Small trail segment branching north off the Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T at the south end of McCoy Mountains.
CA-Riv-4703	Trail: leads to Destination Area C, water tank. Associated with trail 4519.
CA-Riv-4704	Trail: leads to Destination Area D, water tanks. Associated with the Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T and trail 4705.
CA-Riv-4705	Trail: leads to Destination Area D, water tanks. Associated with the Halchidhoma Trail CA-Riv-0053T and trail 4704.
CA-Riv-4706	Isolate: 1 metate, along unknown trail.

TABLE D-7
POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTORS TO THE PREHISTORIC TRAILS NETWORK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE IN THE VICINITY OF THE GSEP

Resource	Description	When Found	Period/Era	Location	Info Source
Prehistoric					
CA-Riv-0053T	Trail: 22+ km, leads from Colorado River to McCoy Spring around south and west side of McCoy Mountains, multiple associated sites and features.	Previously known	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	McCarthy 1993
CA-Riv-0132 (P33-00132)	Temporary Camp: McCoy Spring National Historic District, 40 acres, at spring, 18 trails, 3000+ rock art images, 1000+ artifacts, midden, rock rings, cleared circles.	Previously known	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	McCarthy 1986, 1993
CA-Riv-0260 (P33-00260)	Temporary Camp: 62 acres near lake edge, 1000+ artifacts, ceramics, lithics, ground stone, FAR. 5 concentrations, buried deposits, pot drops.	Previously known	Prehistoric	Linear Corridor	Ramirez 2008 (update)
CA-Riv-0663 (P33-00663)	Temporary Camp: 186 acres, 1000+ artifacts, lithics (jasper, quartzite, rhyolite, chert, and chalcedony) 1 Corner Notched projectile point fragment, 1 biface fragment, ceramics (Parker buffware and Tizon brownware, and greyware), mano and metate fragments some of green shale, FAR, and 1 rock alignment. May include CA-Riv-6900.	Previously known	Prehistoric	Linear Corridor	Pallette et al., 1989 Farmer et al., 2010
P33-01222	Temporary Camp: located near dry lake shore (n=100+), 7 loci of metates and manos, debitage of quartz and chalcedony cores and flakes. Site disturbed by ORV.	Previously known	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	Cook 1976
P33-01818	Ceramic Scatter: 53 sherds, Tumco Buff, pot drop	Previously known	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	Carrico 1980
P33-01840	Artifact Scatter: just south of I-10, 2 pot drops (n=71), 2 lithics, 1 ground stone fragment.	Previously known	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	Musser & Boyer 1976
P33-02157	Temporary Camp: along lake edge, near I-10, artifacts (n=30+), ceramic (buff/ Tizon brown ware), ground stone fragments (metates/manos), lithic flakes (quartz/green andesitic meta-volcanic).	Previously known	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	Cardenas 1981
CA-Riv-2159 (P33-02159)	Temporary Camp: (n=100s) with 5 loci, and 1 pot drop (n=7), along lake edge, lithics (flakes: rhyolite, basalt, chalcedony, agate, jasper, chert, granite, andesite) and ground stone (manos, metates, hammerstones).	Previously known	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	Cardenas 1981
P33-03129	Trail: 3.5 km long, leads to the southwestern side of the McCoy Mountains.	Previously known	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	McCarthy 1991
P33-03801	Ceramic Scatter: (n=5) Parker buffware sherds, pot drop	Previously known	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	Pallette et al. 1989
P33-03808	Ceramic Scatter: (n=7) Tumco Red-on-buff sherds, pot drop	Previously known	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	Mooney & Associates 1990

TABLE D-7 (Continued)
POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTORS TO THE PREHISTORIC TRAILS NETWORK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE IN THE VICINITY OF THE GSEP

Resource	Description	When Found	Period/Era	Location	Info Source
Prehistoric (cont.)					
P33-03809	Ceramic Scatter: (n=7+) Tumco buff sherds, pot drop	Previously known	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	Mooney & Associates 1990
CA-Riv-6900	Temporary Camp: (100+), lithics, ground stone. Possibly part of CA-Riv-0663.	Previously known	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	BLM 1977
CA-Riv-9037 (P33-17421)	Temporary Camp: near lake shore, artifacts (n=17), lithics, ground stone, 1 brownware sherd, 5 concentrations of FAR.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9055 (P33-17439)	Temporary Camp: near lake shore, artifacts (n=53) including debitage, ground stone, ceramic fragments, FAR concentration.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9064 (P33-17448)	Temporary Camp: near lake edge, artifacts (n=120+), 2 concentrations, 3 projectile points, 2 bifaces, 2 ground stone. Possibly Archaic period.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9071 (P33-17455)	Temporary Camp: 78 acres, 4 concentrations (n=250+), lithics, ceramics, ground stone, FAR.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9072 (P33-17456)	Temporary Camp: 350 acres, artifacts (n=1000+), debitage, Rose Spring projectile point (AD 200 to 1100), brownware sherds, FAR, ground stone. May be part of CA-Riv-9078.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	In Facility Footprint	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9078 (P33-17462)	Temporary Camp: (n=3000+) artifacts, 2000 ground stone, lithics, FAR. Milling tool manufacturing? May be part of CA-Riv-9072.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9079 (P33-17463)	Temporary Camp: artifacts (n=500+), lithics, 5 ground stone, 1 marine clam shell fragment.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9226 (P33-17795)	Temporary Camp: near lake shore (n=100+), lithics, 3 brownware sherds, 70 FAR, ground stone.	GSEP Class III	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9227 (P33-17796)	Artifact Scatter: (n=18), lithics, brownware sherds (n=14) pot drop, 1 marine shell fragment	GSEP Class III	Prehistoric	Linear Corridor	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9249 (P33-18003)	Ceramic Scatter: Brownware sherds (n=20) pot drop.	GSEP Class III	Prehistoric	Linear Corridor	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9250 (P33-18004)	Artifact Scatter: (n=75) 1 concentration with 2 pot drops (33 and 29 sherds) Brownware sherds, 9 lithics, 3 FAR.	GSEP Class III	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9255 (P33-18009)	Artifact Scatter: (n=40+) artifacts, 10 Brownware “pot drop” sherds, 4 Brownware sherds, 3 Redware sherds, lithics, 3 FAR, 1 ground stone.	GSEP Class III	Prehistoric	Linear Corridor	Farmer et al. 2009

TABLE D-7 (Continued)
POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTORS TO THE PREHISTORIC TRAILS NETWORK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE IN THE VICINITY OF THE GSEP

Resource	Description	When Found	Period/Era	Location	Info Source
Prehistoric (cont.)					
CA-Riv-9260 (P33-18014)	Artifact Scatter: (n=108+) artifacts, 100 Brownware "pot drop" sherds, 7 other Brownware sherds, 1 chert uniface.	GSEP Class III	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	Farmer et al. 2009
P33-17977	Ceramic Scatter: (n=11) Brownware sherds pot drop	GSEP Class III	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	Farmer et al. 2009
P33-01131	Artifact Scatter: Widely dispersed low density pot drop: 50 Tizon brownware sherds, 1 mano, 1 core fragment.	Previously known	Prehistoric	In Ethno-graphic APE	Dittman 1981
Dual-Component					
P33-01516	Temporary Camp/Refuse Scatter: (n=1000+) along dry lake shoreline, ground stone, lithic scatter, thermal fractured rock. WW II military artifacts.	Previously known	Prehistoric/Historic	In Ethno-graphic APE	Ritter 1975
CA-Riv-9224 (P33-17793)	Temporary Camp/Refuse Scatter: Prehistoric (n=60+), 2 concentrations, FAR in 2 possible hearths, brownware pot drop (n=28+), 1 Desert Side-notched projectile point (AD 1100 to Contact), Historic (n=6) .45 caliber bullets, mess-kit spoon stamped "US", C-ration coffee can, pocket knife. Possibly part of CA-Riv-260.	GSEP Class III	Prehistoric/Historic	In Ethno-graphic APE	Farmer et al. 2009

TABLE D-8
POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTORS TO THE DTC/C-AMA CULTURAL LANDSCAPE IN THE GSEP APES

Resource	Description	When Found	Period/Era	Location	Info Source
Historical					
P33-01483	Historic Feature: Military mound, horseshoe-shaped, low earth mound. (1940s)	Previously known	Historic	Vicinity	Crowley 1978
P33-13598	Refuse Scatter: (n=8+) WW II era cans.	Previously known	Historic	Linear Corridor	Mooney & Associates 2004
P33-13655	Historic Feature and Refuse Scatter: Possible WW II foxholes and cans (1940s)	Previously known	Historic	Avoided	Mooney & Associates 2004
CA-Riv-9035H (P33-17419)	Refuse Scatter: Cans, bottle glass, misc.	GSEP Class II	Historic	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9059H (P33-17443)	Refuse Scatter: Can scatter. Prehistoric FDLA-Iso-10 recorded within site boundaries.	GSEP Class II	Historic	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9063H (P33-17447)	Refuse Scatter: Cans, spoon (military), pliers.	GSEP Class II	Historic	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9074H (P33-17458)	Refuse Scatter: WW II era cans and bottles.	GSEP Class II	Historic	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9077H (P33-17461)	Refuse Scatter: Cans and bottles (1940s).	GSEP Class II	Historic	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9203H (P33-17772)	Refuse Scatter: Pull-tab aluminum cans, food cans, bottle (1954–pres)	GSEP Class III	Historic	In Facility Footprint and Linear Corridor	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9204H (P33-17773)	Refuse Scatter: Can scatter, bottles (1932-1953)	GSEP Class III	Historic	In Facility Footprint	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9211H (P33-17780)	Refuse Scatter: Cans, bottle glass, 1934 penny	GSEP Class III	Historic	In Facility Footprint	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9213H (P33-17782)	Refuse Scatter: Approximately 60 cans.	GSEP Class III	Historic	In Facility Footprint	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9214H (P33-17783)	Refuse Scatter: Approximately 10 cans.	GSEP Class III	Historic	In Facility Footprint	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9225H (P33-17794)	Refuse Scatter: 7 cans, mess-kit fork (1940s military?)	GSEP Class III	Historic	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9228H (P33-17797)	Refuse Scatter: 10 cans, bottle base (1938-1951), bottle base (1916-1931), razor blade, glass fragments (1940s military?)	GSEP Class III	Historic	Linear Corridor	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9230H (P33-17799)	Historic Feature and Refuse Scatter: stake alignment and 30+ C-ration cans, 13 other cans (1940s military?)	GSEP Class III	Historic	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9245H (P33-17999)	Refuse Scatter: 8 cans, “New Texaco Motor Oil” can (c. 1937), 1 “Dietz All Weather” kerosene construction flare, Aladdin Industries “Aladdins Economy Thermos Bottle”	GSEP Class III	Historic	Linear Corridor	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9246H (P33-18000)	Refuse Scatter: 1 metal shoe last, 2 small donkey/pony shoes, 1 brass compass w/plastic lens, 5 C-ration cans, 1 Prince Albert style tobacco tin, 1 white milk glass jar w/metal lid embossed Mentholatum/ Reg/ Trade/ Mark (c.1960-post)	GSEP Class III	Historic	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009

TABLE D-8 (Continued)
POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTORS TO THE DTC/C-AMA CULTURAL LANDSCAPE IN THE GSEP APES

Resource	Description	When Found	Period/Era	Location	Info Source
Historical (cont.)					
CA-Riv-9248H (P33-18002)	Refuse Scatter: 8 .30 caliber machine gun cartridges (stamped base 1938 and 1940), 12 gauge shotgun shell brass, 1 coffee can "Nescafe" (c. 1940s-1960s), 13 cans, automobile leaf spring, razor blade, metal fragments (1940s military?)	GSEP Class III	Historic	Linear Corridor	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9251H (P33-18005)	Refuse Scatter: 2 .30 caliber machine gun cartridges (stamped base 1940),1 threaded lid coffee can, 2 C-ration cans, 1 pocket knife, 3 cans, bailing wire (1940s military?)	GSEP Class III	Historic	Linear Corridor	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9252H (P33-18006)	Refuse Scatter: 1 amber glass beer bottle (Anchor Hocking post 1937), 4 C-ration cans, 7 sanitary cans (1940s military?)	GSEP Class III	Historic	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9253H (P33-18007)	Refuse Scatter: 1 C-ration can, 6 sanitary cans, 1 large beverage can, glass fragment (1940s military?)	GSEP Class III	Historic	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9254H (P33-18008)	Refuse Scatter: cans (N=12)	GSEP Class III	Historic	Linear Corridor	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9258H (P33-18012)	Refuse Scatter: 61 C-ration cans, 7 soluble coffee cans, 72 cans, 1 .30 caliber machine gun cartridge (stamped base 1940), glass bottle fragments (Owens Illinois c. 1929-1957), 7 coffee cans external thread lid (1940s military?)	GSEP Class III	Historic	Linear Corridor	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9259H (P33-18013)	Historic Feature: Stake Alignments: (n=2) (1940s military?)	GSEP Class III	Historic	Linear Corridor	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9261H (P33-18015)	Refuse Scatter: 6 C-ration cans, 1 soluble coffee can, 1 tobacco tin (1940s military?)	GSEP Class III	Historic	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9262H (P33-18016)	Refuse Scatter: 80 C-ration cans, 4 soluble coffee cans, 1 military mess fork stamped "US", 1 tobacco tin (1940s military?)	GSEP Class III	Historic	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9263H (P33-18017)	Refuse Scatter:17 C-ration cans, 1 cone-top can, 6 tobacco tins, 1 boot sole, 1 gas tank cap, 1 clear glass bottle (Owens Illinois c. 1929-1959), 1 large bolt, 1 D-size battery (1940s military?)	GSEP Class III	Historic	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
Dual-Component					
P33-01516	Temporary Camp/Refuse Scatter: (n=1000+) along dry lake shoreline, ground stone, lithic scatter, thermal fractured rock. WW II military artifacts.	Previously known	Prehistoric/Historic	In Ethnographic PAA	Ritter 1975
CA-Riv-9205H (P33-17774)	Artifact Scatter/ Refuse Scatter: Debitage (n=4); mano, 2 metate fragments. Glass bottles (post 1945), auto parts (1930-1940), condensed milk cans.	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric/Historic	In Facility Footprint	Farmer et al. 2009

TABLE D-8 (Continued)
POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTORS TO THE DTC/C-AMA CULTURAL LANDSCAPE IN THE GSEP APES

Resource	Description	When Found	Period/Era	Location	Info Source
Dual-Component (cont.)					
CA-Riv-9082H (P33-17466)	Lithic Scatter/Refuse Scatter: Debitage (n=3). Cans (n=6)	GSEP Class II	Prehistoric/Historic	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9224 (P33-17793)	Temporary Camp/Refuse Scatter: Prehistoric (n=60+), 2 concentrations, FAR in 2 possible hearths, brownware pot drop (n=28+), 1 Desert Side-notched projectile point (AD 1100 to Contact), Historic (n=6) .45 caliber bullets, mess-kit spoon stamped "US", C-ration coffee can, pocket knife. Possibly part of CA-Riv-260.	GSEP Class III	Prehistoric/Historic	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9247 (P33-18001)	Ceramic Scatter/Refuse Scatter: Brownware sherds (n=3), 4 C-ration cans, 13 sanitary cans, 1 nut and bolt, 1 clear glass jar – Armstrong Cork Company (c.1938 -1969)	GSEP Class III	Prehistoric/Historic	Avoided	Farmer et al. 2009
Unknown					
CA-Riv-0259 (P33-00259) or (P33-13656)	Prehistoric Rock Rings or WWII era foxholes with refuse scatter?	Previously known	Unknown	Linear Corridor	Gester 1965 Mooney & Associates 2004

TABLE D-9
SIGNIFICANT CULTURAL RESOURCES SUBJECT TO DIRECT PROJECT IMPACTS
(based on preliminary NRHP eligibility determinations)

Resource	Resource Description
Cultural Landscapes	
DTC/C-AMA Cultural Landscape	World War II era Refuse Scatters and Features: includes 14 historic-period sites, 1 dual component site, and 1 unknown site listed below. Other contributors are outside of GSEP APEs
Prehistoric Trails Network Cultural Landscape	Prehistoric Trails and associated sites: Includes 248 sites in the GSEP ethnographic APE including McCoy Spring National Register District (CA-Riv-0132), and 6 sites listed below. Other contributors outside of GSEP APEs.
Prehistoric Archaeological Resources	
CA-Riv-0260	Temporary Camp: 62 acres, artifacts (n=1000+), features. PTNCL contributor.
CA-Riv-0663	Temporary Camp: 186 acres, artifacts (n=1000+), features. PTNCL contributor.
CA-Riv-9072	Temporary Camp: 350 acres, artifacts (n=1000+), features. Rose Spring projectile point (AD 200 to 1100). PTNCL contributor.
CA-Riv-9084	Artifact Scatter: 17 acres, artifacts (n=96), lithics, ground stone, 1 marine shell, and 1 Olivella shell bead (1100 cal AD to Contact).
CA-Riv-9209	Artifact Scatter: 2 acres, artifacts (n=24), 7 debitage, 4 ground stone fragments, 1 core.
CA-Riv-9215	Artifact Scatter: 3.6 acres, artifacts (n=25), 10 debitage, 1 projectile point (no ID).
CA-Riv-9216	Artifact Scatter: 4 acres, near lake shore, 2 concentrations, artifacts (n=45), lithics, groundstone.
CA-Riv-9220	Artifact Scatter: 9.4 acres, artifacts (n=94), lithics, 1 projectile point tip, 1 Cottonwood leaf-shaped projectile point, 1 metate fragment.
CA-Riv-9223	Lithic Scatter: 1 acre, debitage (n=20).
CA-Riv-9227	Artifact Scatter: 3 acres, artifacts (n=18), pot drop brownware sherds (n=14), 1 marine shell fragment. Possible PTNCL contributor.
CA-Riv-9249	Ceramic Scatter: 1 acre, brownware sherds (n=21), pot drop. Possible PTNCL contributor.
CA-Riv-9255	Artifact Scatter: 1.7 acres, artifacts (n=40), 1 concentration, brownware pot drop (n=10), FAR, groundstone. Possible PTNCL contributor.
Historical Archaeological Resources	
P33-13598	Refuse Scatter: 0.04 acres, cans (n=8). Possible contributor to DTCCL.
CA-Riv-9063H	Refuse Scatter: 1.22 acres, artifacts (n=15). Possible contributor to DTCCL.
CA-Riv-9203H	Refuse Scatter: 5.2 acres, artifacts (n=84), food and beverage cans, can fragments, glass bottles, and plastic. Dual component? Post 1950? Possible contributor to DTCCL.
CA-Riv-9204H	Refuse Scatter: 1 acre, cans and bottles (1932-1953). Possible contributor to DTCCL.
CA-Riv-9211H	Refuse Scatter: 0.2 acres, cans and glass bottles, 1934 penny. Possible contributor to DTCCL.
CA-Riv-9213H	Refuse Scatter: 2 acres, (n=60) cans. Possible contributor to DTCCL.
CA-Riv-9214H	Refuse Scatter: 0.7 acres, (n=10) cans. Possible contributor to DTCCL.
CA-Riv-9228H	Refuse Scatter: 0.06 acres, 10 cans, bottle base (1938-1951), bottle base (1916-1931), razor blade, glass fragments. Possible contributor to DTCCL.
CA-Riv-9245H	Refuse Scatter: 3.3 acres, (n=14), cans, thermos, flare. Possible contributor to DTCCL.
CA-Riv-9251H	Refuse Scatter: 0.2 acres, (n=9) cans, machine gun cartridges, pocket knife, bailing wire. Possible contributor to DTCCL.
CA-Riv-9254H	Refuse Scatter: 0.6 acres, (n=21) cans. Possible contributor to DTCCL.
CA-Riv-9258H	Refuse Scatter: 2.3 acres, (n=150+) cans, glass bottles, machine gun cartridges, 5 artifact concentrations. Possible contributor to DTCCL.
CA-Riv-9259H	Feature: 0.3 acres, 2 stake alignments. Possible contributor to DTCCL.

TABLE D-9 (Continued)
SIGNIFICANT CULTURAL RESOURCES SUBJECT TO DIRECT PROJECT IMPACTS
(based on preliminary NRHP eligibility determinations)

Resource	Resource Description
Dual-Component Resources	
CA-Riv-9205H	Refuse Scatter/Lithic Scatter: 1 acre, Prehistoric (n=8) lithics and groundstone. Historic (n=100+) cans, glass (post 1945), auto parts (1930-1940). Possible contributor to DTCCL.
Unknown	
CA-Riv-0259 (P33-00259) Or (P33-13656)	Features: 1 acre, Prehistoric rock rings or WWII era foxholes with refuse scatter? 2004 visit suggests this site is a possible contributor to DTCCL.

TABLE D-10
KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCES LOCATED WITHIN THE REDUCED ACREAGE ALTERNATIVE

Resource Type and Designation	Resource Description [type, size, age, data absences]	When Found	Period/Era	Information Source
Prehistoric Archaeological Resources				
CA-Riv-9047 (P33-17431)	Lithic Scatter: Debitage (n=5)	New	Prehistoric	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9048 (P33-17432)	Lithic Scatter: Debitage (n=10).	New	Prehistoric	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9051 (P33-17435)	Lithic Scatter: Debitage (n=4), core.	New	Prehistoric	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9072 (P33-17456)	Temporary Camp: Debitage (n=hundreds), FAR, Rose Spring projectile point, brownware sherds (n=hundreds) hundreds of ground stone fragments, scatter covers several hundred acres.	New	Prehistoric	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9084 (P33-17468)	Temporary Camp: Debitage (n=21), ground stone, and an olivella shell bead.	New	Prehistoric	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9215 (P33-17784)	Lithic Scatter: Debitage (n=10), concave-base projectile point.	New	Prehistoric	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9217 (P33-17786)	Lithic Scatter: Debitage (n=3),	New	Prehistoric	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9218 P33-17787)	Lithic Scatter: Debitage (n=2), scraper	New	Prehistoric	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9219 (P33-17788)	Lithic Scatter: Debitage (n=3)	New	Prehistoric	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9220 (P33-17789)	Lithic Scatter: Debitage (n=92), metate fragment, projectile point tip, Cottonwood projectile point	New	Prehistoric	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9221 (P33-17770)	Lithic Scatter: Debitage (n=7).	New	Prehistoric	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9223 (P33-17772)	Lithic Scatter: Debitage (n=16).	New	Prehistoric	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9227 (P33-17796)	Lithic and ceramic Scatter: Debitage (n=3); brownware sherds (n=14), marine shell fragment	New	Prehistoric	Farmer et al. 2009
Ethnographic Resources				
(CA-Riv-0132)	McCoy Spring National Historic District	Previously known	Prehistoric	McCarthy 1986
Historical Archaeological Resources				
CA-Riv-9214H (P33-17783)	Refuse Scatter: Approximately 10 cans.	New	Historic	Farmer et al. 2009
CA-Riv-9228H (P33-17797)	Refuse Scatter: 10 cans, bottle base (1938-1951), bottle base (1916-1931), razor blade, glass fragments	New	Historic	Farmer et al. 2009
Built-Environment Resources				
No number	Blythe-Eagle Mountain Transmission Line	New	Historic	Farmer et al. 2009, app. F
No number	Wiley's Well Road	New	Historic	Farmer et al. 2009, app. F

TABLE D-11
CUMULATIVE ANALYSIS RESULTS: ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CULTURAL RESOURCES PER ACRE

Location	Acres	Number of Known Cultural Resources
Genesis APEs Blythe APEs Palen APEs	19,184	329 = Average Density of 0.017 sites per acre
		Estimated Number of Cultural Resources (acres x 0.017)
I-10 Corridor	122,440	2,081
Southern California Desert Region	11,000,000	187,000
Existing Projects I-10 Corridor		
Chuckwalla Valley Prison and Ironwood Prison	1,720	29
I-10 Freeway	2,328	40
Devers-Palo Verde 1 Transmission Line	350	6
Kaiser Eagle Mountain Mine	3,500	59
Subtotal	***7,898***	***133***
Reasonably Foreseeable Future Projects I-10 Corridor		
13 Solar Projects and Chuckwalla Raceway	47,591	809
4 New Transmission Lines	465	17
Subtotal	***48,056***	***816***
Reasonably Foreseeable Future Projects Southern California Desert Region		
Solar Projects	567,882	9,654
Wind Projects	433,721	7,373
Subtotal	***1,001,606***	***17,027***

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG THE
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT-CALIFORNIA,
THE CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION,
NEXT ERA GENESIS SOLAR LLC, AND
THE CALIFORNIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
REGARDING THE NEXT ERA GENESIS FORD DRY LAKE SOLAR PROJECT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Programmatic Agreement (Agreement) is to provide processes whereby the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the California Energy Commission (Energy Commission), in consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Indian Tribes and other consulting parties, shall determine the steps the agencies shall follow to take into account effects on historic properties as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and satisfy the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act.

The BLM and the Energy Commission, in consultation with the consulting parties to this Agreement, will consider and incorporate within the Section 106 consultation process the performance standards (desired future condition), the range of mitigation measures and commitment to mitigate, and monitoring requirements of the Energy Commission's Staff Assessment for the Next Era Genesis Ford Dry Lake Solar Project (Application for Certification 09-AFC-8) as adopted by the Energy Commission and the BLM in any decision to permit the Genesis Solar Energy Project. The BLM and the Energy Commission will endeavor to make the historic properties treatment and management provisions of this Agreement as consistent as possible with the objectives and terms of the Revised Staff Assessment and Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) within the context of the consultation process required by Section 106 of the NHPA.

Government agencies, consulting parties, and the public identified in the scoping and public notification process for the Staff Assessment and Environmental Impact Statement will be advised in the Revised Staff Assessment and (FEIS) that historic properties associated with the undertaking would be treated consistent with the mitigation measures or performance standards identified in the Revised Staff Assessment and adopted by the Energy Commission, and consistent with the stipulations of this Agreement. A proposed final draft of this Agreement will be circulated for public comment as an attachment to the FEIS. The Signatories have consulted with the Invited Signatories, Concurring Parties and Tribes on this Agreement, and have taken into consideration the views and comments received regarding the draft Agreement in preparing this final Agreement.

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG THE
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT-CALIFORNIA,
THE CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION,
NEXT ERA GENESIS SOLAR LLC, AND
THE CALIFORNIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
REGARDING THE NEXT ERA GENESIS FORD DRY LAKE SOLAR PROJECT,
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

WHEREAS, Next Era Genesis Solar LLC (Applicant) has applied for a right of way (ROW) grant on approximately 4,640 acres of public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and has submitted a Plan of Development (POD) to construct, operate and maintain a solar energy electrical generating plant (hereinafter referred to as the Next Era Genesis Ford Dry Lake Solar Project), including construction of two single-unit parabolic trough solar fields 125-megawatts (MW) each with power plant, a 230 kilovolt (kV) transmission line and on-site switchyard, raw water storage tank, treated water storage tank, wastewater storage tank, water pipelines, paved arterial roads, unpaved perimeter access and maintenance roads, laydown and staging areas, and support facilities and infrastructure (Appendix D: Project Description; Appendix E: Project Maps and Illustrations); and

WHEREAS, the BLM has determined that issuing a right-of-way grant (ROW) to Next Era Genesis Solar LLC in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) (Public Law 940-579; 43 USC 1701) is an undertaking as defined at 36 CFR 800.16(y)(Protection of Historic Properties, August 5, 2004) of the regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 470(f))(NHPA); and

WHEREAS, the BLM is the lead Federal agency for the undertaking for the purpose of complying with Section 106 of the NHPA and its implementing regulations found at 36 CFR Part 800, and the BLM shall be responsible for managing historic properties within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the undertaking pursuant to the NHPA; and

WHEREAS, in August 2005, the United States Congress enacted the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58). In section 211 of this Act, Congress directed that the Secretary of the Interior (the "Secretary") should, before the end of the 10-year period beginning on the date of enactment of the Act, seek to have approved non-hydropower renewable energy projects located on the public lands with a generation capacity of at least 10,000 megawatts of electricity; and

WHEREAS, by Secretarial Order No. 3285 issued March 11, 2009, the Secretary stated as policy that encouraging the production, development, and delivery of renewable energy is one of the Department of Interior's (DOI) highest priorities and that agencies and bureaus within the DOI will work collaboratively with each other, and with other Federal agencies, departments, states, local communities, and private landowners to encourage the timely and responsible development of renewable energy and associated transmission while protecting and enhancing the Nation's water, wildlife, and other natural resources; and

WHEREAS, BLM has consulted with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) pursuant to 36 CFR 800.14(b)(3) and following the procedures outlined at 36 CFR 800.6, and is in the process of considering alternatives for the undertaking that have the potential to adversely affect historic properties and may reach a decision regarding approval of the undertaking before the effects of the undertaking's implementation on historic properties have been fully determined, the BLM chooses to continue its assessment of the undertaking's potential adverse effect and resolve any such effect through the implementation of this Programmatic Agreement (Agreement); and

WHEREAS, the BLM, in consultation with the SHPO pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(b)(2), where alternatives under consideration consist of large land areas, has determined that a phased (tiered) process for compliance with Section 106 of the (NHPA) may be appropriate for the undertaking; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with regulations at 36 CFR 800.14(b)(3) BLM has notified and invited the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) per 36 CFR 800.6(a)(1)(C) to participate in consultation to resolve the potential effects of the Undertaking on Historic Properties, and as per their letter dated March 10, 2010, the ACHP has elected not to participate in this PA; and

WHEREAS, the California Energy Commission (Energy Commission), may certify the Next Era Genesis Ford Dry Lake Solar Project located on public lands pursuant to Section 25519, subsection (c) of the Warren-Alquist Act of 1974 and for the purposes of consistency proposes to manage all historical resources in accordance with the stipulations of this Agreement; and

WHEREAS, the BLM, in coordination with the Energy Commission, has authorized the Applicant to conduct specific identification efforts for this undertaking including a review of the existing literature and records, cultural resources surveys, ethnographic studies, and geo-morphological studies to identify historic properties that might be located within the Area of Potential Effect (APE); and

WHEREAS, the Applicant has retained an archaeological consultant to complete all of the investigations necessary to identify and evaluate cultural resources located within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for both direct and indirect effects. A review of the existing historic, archaeological and ethnographic literature and records has been completed to ascertain the presence of known and recorded cultural resources in the APE and buffered study area, has conducted an intensive field survey for 5,188 acres of land, including all of the lands identified in APE for direct effects for all project alternatives, and has completed intensive field surveys for alternatives on lands that are no longer part of the project. A cultural resources inventory report (*Class II and Class III Cultural Resources Inventories for the Proposed Genesis Solar Energy Project, Riverside County, California*, prepared by Tetra Tech, May 2010) that presents the results of identification efforts to the BLM and the Energy Commission. The BLM has provided the report to the consulting parties and Indian Tribes for review and comment; and

WHEREAS, the BLM and the Energy Commission have prepared the *Staff Assessment and Environmental Impact Statement, Genesis Solar Energy Project, Application for Certification (09-AFC-8) Riverside County (2010)* to identify the project alternatives for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and have comparatively examined the relative effects of the alternatives on known historic properties; and

WHEREAS, the Applicant, as grantee of the proposed ROW, has participated in consultation per 36 CFR 800.2(c)(4), and shall provide all cultural resources documentation required by the BLM in support of the stipulations to this agreement and is willing to carry out the stipulations of this Agreement under the oversight of BLM, and is an Invited Signatory to this Agreement; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to section 101(d)(6)(B) of the NHPA, 36 CFR 800.2(c)(2)(ii), the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA), Executive Order 13175, and section 3(c) of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the BLM is responsible for government-to-government consultation with Federally recognized Indian Tribes and is the lead agency for all Native American consultation and coordination; and

WHEREAS, the BLM has formally notified and invited the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Augustine Band of Mission Indians, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, Chemehuevi Indian Tribe, Cocopah Indian Tribes, Colorado River Indian Tribes, Fort Mojave Indian Tribe, Fort Yuma Quechan Tribe, Morongo Band of Mission Indians, Ramona Band of Mission Indians, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians and Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians (Tribes), to consult on this undertaking and participate in this Agreement as a Concurring Party. BLM has documented its efforts to consult with the Tribes and a summary is provided in Appendix I to this Agreement; and

WHEREAS, the BLM shall continue to consult with the Tribes throughout the implementation of this Agreement regarding the adverse effects to historic properties to which they attach religious and cultural significance. BLM will carry out its responsibilities to consult with Tribes that request such consultation with the further understanding that, notwithstanding any decision by these tribes to decline concurrence, BLM shall continue to consult with these Tribes throughout the implementation of this Agreement; and

WHEREAS, through consultation, Tribes have expressed their views and concerns about the importance and sensitivity of specific cultural resources that hold religious snd cultural significance. Tribes have expressed the connection of these resources - to the broader cultural landscape within and near the project area; and

WHEREAS, the California Unions for Reliable Energy, as an organization, has been invited to consult on this undertaking and this Agreement, have been afforded consulting party status pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4, and have been invited to be Concurring Parties to this Agreement;

NOW, THEREFORE, the BLM and the SHPO (hereinafter "Signatories) and the Energy Commission and the Applicant (hereinafter "Invited Signatories"), agree that the undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effect of the undertaking on historic properties.

STIPULATIONS

The BLM shall ensure that the following measures are implemented:

I. DEFINITIONS

The definitions found at 36 CFR 800.16 and in this section apply throughout this agreement except where another definition is offered in this Agreement.

a) ***Concurring Parties***. Collectively refers to consulting parties with a demonstrated interest in the Undertaking, who concur, through their signature, in this Agreement. Concurring Parties may propose amendments to this Agreement. Amendments proposed by Concurring Parties may be considered at the discretion of the Signatories.

b) ***Cultural Resource.*** A cultural resource is an object or definite location of human activity, occupation, or use identifiable through field inventory, historical documentation, or oral evidence. Cultural resources are prehistoric, historic, archaeological, or architectural sites, structures, buildings, places, or objects and definite locations of traditional cultural or religious importance to specified social and/or culture groups. Cultural resources include the entire spectrum of resources, from artifacts to cultural landscapes, without regard to eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

c) ***Consulting Parties.*** Collectively refers to the Signatory, Invited Signatory and Concurring Parties to this Agreement.

d) ***Day.*** Singular or plural, refers to a calendar, rather than a business, day.

e) ***Historic Properties.*** Historic Properties are included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the NRHP maintained by the Secretary of the Interior and per the NRHP eligibility criteria at 36 CFR § 60.4 and may include any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, traditional cultural property or object. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the NRHP criteria. The term eligible for inclusion in the NRHP includes both properties formally determined as such in accordance with regulations of the Secretary of the Interior and all other properties that meet the NRHP criteria.

f) ***Historic Resources.*** Historic resources meet the criteria for listing on the CRHR as provided at California Code of Regulations Title 14, Chapter 11.5 Section 4850 and may include, but is not limited to, any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the

architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.

g) ***Invited Signatories.*** Invited Signatories to this Agreement are the Energy Commission and Applicant. Invited Signatories have specific responsibilities as defined in this Agreement and have the same rights as the Signatory Parties to propose amendments and termination of this Agreement, but their signatures are not required for execution of the Agreement..

h) ***Lands Administered by the U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management*** (BLM) means any Federal lands under the administrative authority of the BLM.

i) ***Literature Review.*** A literature review is one component of a BLM class 1 inventory, as defined in BLM Manual Guidance 8100..21(A)(1), and is a professionally prepared study that includes a compilation and analysis of all reasonably available cultural resource data and literature, and a management-focused, interpretive, narrative overview, and synthesis of the data. The overview may also define regional research questions and treatment options.

j) ***Records Search.*** A records search is one component of a BLM class I inventory and an important element of a literature review. A records search involves obtaining existing cultural resource data from published and unpublished documents, BLM cultural resource inventory records, institutional site files, State and national registers, interviews, and other information sources.

k) ***Signatories.*** Signatories to this Agreement are the BLM and SHPO. Signatories have the sole authority to execute, amend or terminate this Agreement.

l) ***Traditional Cultural Property.*** A traditional cultural property is defined generally as property that is important to a living group or community because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs that (a) are rooted in that community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community. It is a place that may figure in important community traditions or in culturally important activities, such as traditional gathering areas, prayer sites, or sacred/ceremonial locations. These sites may or may not contain features, artifacts, or physical evidence, and are usually identified through consultation. A traditional cultural property may be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and the CRHR.

m) ***Tribes.*** The federally recognized and non-federally recognized Indian Tribes that BLM is consulting with on this undertaking.

n) ***Undertaking.*** Issuing any ROW/permit(s) individually or collectively by the BLM allowing or facilitating construction, operation or maintenance activities related to the Project on BLM administered lands constitutes an "undertaking" as defined at 36 CFR 800.16(y) and is the undertaking addressed by this Agreement.

o) ***Windshield Survey.*** A windshield survey is a common method utilized in reconnaissance surveys to identify built-environment cultural resources, such as buildings, objects, and structures. Windshield surveys involve surveyors driving or walking streets and roads of a community and observing and recording the buildings, structures, and landscape characteristics they see.

II. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

a) The APE is defined as the geographic area or areas within which the undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties per 36 CFR 800.16(d). The APE is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and includes those areas which could be affected by the project prior to, during and after construction. For the Genesis Solar Energy Project the APE has been defined to include a 15 mile radius around the project location. Specific APE's for the project are discussed below and include the methodology used to identify historic properties. See Appendix E for APE map and project illustrations.

i) Historic properties could sustain direct physical effects as a result of the undertaking and is defined to include:

ii)

(1) All areas subject to the BLM's ROW decision for the 250MW solar energy facility and transmission line corridor, which includes approximately 4,640 acres of public lands. The area is located approximately 25 miles west of the city of Blythe, California, south of the Palen/McCoy Wilderness Area and north of Ford Dry Lake and Interstate 10.

(2) The APE for linear elements of the undertaking includes:

(a) The ROW for a new 230 kV transmission line is defined as an approximately 100 foot wide and 6.5 mile long corridor that extends to the Blythe Energy Project Transmission Line. A survey corridor for cultural resources for this linear element was established as a 150-foot buffer on either side of the center line (300 foot corridor) to allow for changes in the ROW to avoid cultural resources.

(b) The ROW for the transmission line will also contain a natural gas pipeline that will tie into an existing Southern California Edison natural gas pipeline south of and adjacent to Interstate 10.

iii) Historic properties not located within the areas described in Stipulation II(a)(i) that could sustain direct or indirect effects, including visual, auditory, and atmospheric, as a result of the undertaking and is defined to include:

(1) Cultural resources identified through a review of existing literature and records search, information or records on file with the BLM or at the EIC, interviews or discussions with local professional or historical societies and local experts in history or archaeology. Specific areas of concern or cultural resources that were identified include:

(a) McCoy Spring Archaeological Site CA-RIV-132.
(a) The Bradshaw Trail and numerous, wide-spread, previously recorded, prehistoric trail segments.

(2) Any cultural resource or location which has been included in the Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands Files, identified through a literature review or records search, or identified by a Tribe, through consultation as having religious or cultural significance.

(3) Any cultural resource or location which has been identified by a consulting party, organization, governmental entity, or individual through consultation or the public commenting processes as having significance or being a resource of concern. Areas identified through consultation to date include:

(a) Desert Training Center (DTC) Archeological Sites and Landscape
(b) McCoy Spring Archaeological District

(4) Built-environment resources

(a) The APE is expanded to include a half-mile buffer from the project site and above-ground linear facilities to encompass historic properties whose historic setting could be adversely affected.

(b) Cultural resources identified through surveys where access was granted and windshield surveys where there was no allowed access within a half mile of the APE for direct effects.

(5) Cultural resources identified through a review of the existing literature, information and records search at the BLM Palm Springs/South Coast Field Office and at the EIC, for cultural resources that are located within a one mile buffer of the project area and ¼-mile from each linear project feature.

(a) Prehistoric Districts and Prehistoric Landscapes
(i) Prehistoric Trails Network

(b) Historic Districts and Historic Landscapes
(i) Desert Training Center (DTC) Archaeological Sites and Landscape

(6) Cultural resources identified through archaeological or other field investigations for this undertaking that, as a result of project redesign to avoid direct effects to cultural resources, are no longer within the APE project area but could still sustain effects.

b) Amending the APE: The APE encompasses an area sufficient to accommodate all of the proposed and alternative project components under consideration as of the date of the execution of this Agreement. If BLM determines in the future that unforeseen changes to the undertaking may cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist, in a geographic area or areas beyond the extent of the APE above,

then the BLM, in consultation with the Signatories and Invited Signatories shall modify the APE using the following process.

i) Any consulting party to this Agreement may propose that the APE established herein be modified. The BLM shall notify the Signatories and Invited Signatories of the proposal and consult for no more than 15 days to reach agreement on the proposal.

ii) If the Signatories agree to the proposal, then the BLM will prepare a description and a map of the modification to which the Signatories agree. The BLM will keep copies of the description and the map on file for its administrative record and distribute copies of each to the other Signatories and Invited Signatories within 30 days of the day upon which agreement was reached.

iii) Upon agreement to a modification to the APE that adds a new geographic area, the BLM shall follow the processes set forth in Stipulation III to identify and evaluate historic properties in the new APE, assess the effects of the undertaking on any historic properties in the APE, and provide for the resolution of any adverse effects to such properties, known or subsequently discovered.

iv) If the Signatories cannot agree to a proposal for the modification of the APE, then they will resolve the dispute in accordance with Stipulation X.

III. IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION

c) The BLM, in coordination with the Energy Commission, has authorized the Applicant to conduct specific identification efforts for this undertaking including, but not limited to, a literature review, records search, cultural resources surveys, ethnographic studies, and geo-morphological studies to identify historic properties that might be located within the APE.

i) A cultural resources report (Tetra Tech 2010) has been submitted by the Applicant that presents the results of identification efforts to the BLM and the Energy Commission and was approved on June 3rd, 2010.

ii) The BLM, in consultation with the Energy Commission, may require additional field investigations to ensure the accuracy of site recordation and to provide additional information to support site evaluations and the assessment of effects. The BLM and the Energy Commission, have the right and the discretion, under this Agreement, to request additional field studies.

iii) The BLM has consulted and shall respond to any request to consult with Tribes, Tribal organizations or tribal individuals regarding the identification of historic properties within the APE to which they attach religious or cultural significance.

d) The BLM shall make determinations of eligibility for sites within the APE of Stipulation II (a) (i) consistent with 800.4(b)(2) and findings of effect consistent with 800.5(a)(1) prior to the Record of Decision to the extent practicable on those cultural resources within the area of direct impact, and make the agency's determinations and findings available to the consulting parties, Tribes, and the public for a 45 day review and comment period.

i) The BLM will respond to any request for consultation on its determinations from a consulting party to this Agreement or a Tribe.

ii) A consulting party may provide its comments directly to the SHPO with a copy to the BLM within the 45 day comment period.

iii) Absent comment within 45 days, the BLM may submit its determinations to SHPO for final review and comment.

iv) Where a consulting party or Tribe objects to the BLM's determination for a specific cultural resource within the 45 day review period, the BLM shall consult with the objecting party and the SHPO regarding the nature of the objection and reconsider its determinations.

(1) If the objection is not resolved, the BLM shall further consult with the SHPO and follow the processes provided at 36 CFR 800.4(c)(2).
(2) The BLM may proceed with determinations for all cultural resources not subject to objection.

v) The BLM and the Energy Commission shall coordinate to the extent feasible and practicable on determinations of eligibility for the NRHP and the CRHR.

(1) Historic Properties formally determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP are listed on the CRHR per California Code of Regulations 4851(a)(1).
(2) If BLM and the Energy Commission do not agree on the eligibility of historic properties for the NRHP and CRHR respectively, the BLM and the Energy Commission shall consult with the SHPO for 15 days to resolve disagreements with regard to eligibility.

(a) The SHPO shall have the final authority to resolve disagreements regarding eligibility for the CRHR.
(i) If the SHPO determines that the cultural resource is eligible for the CRHR, the SHPO shall notify the Energy Commission and BLM and may request that BLM reconsider its determination.

vi) BLM will submit its determinations of eligibility to the SHPO for final review and comment.

(1) SHPO will have 30 days in which to review and comment.
(2) Absent comments within this time frame, BLM may assume, and formally document for the record, that the SHPO has elected not to comment and concurs with BLM's determinations.
(3) If the BLM and SHPO dis-agree on the determination, BLM shall follow the processes provided at 36 CFR 800.4(c)(2) and seek a determination from the Keeper of the National Register.

e) The BLM may defer the formal and final evaluation of cultral resources whose values are limited to the potential to yield information about history or prehistory and where testing or limited excavation is recommended to determine whether the site would be eligible under Criterion D for inclusion on the NRHP.

i) If adverse effects to a cultural resource which is being treated as a historic property cannot be avoided, the BLM must either evaluate the resource and make a determination of eligibility or resolve the adverse effect by implementing the prescriptions of the Historic Properties Treatment Plan (HPTP).

ii) The Applicant shall submit to the BLM an analysis of the cultural resources that the Undertaking appears likely to affect. The analysis shall also detail which cultural resources that the undertaking appears to have no potential to affect, which cultural resources the Applicant commits to avoiding through the implementation of formal avoidance measures, and which cultural resources cannot be avoided and will need to be treated by implementing the prescriptions of the (HPTP) required in Section IV of the Agreement. This analysis will be included in table format in Appendix H prior to the Record of Decision.

iii) Where additional evaluation efforts are required to assess the informational values of cultural resources, the BLM and the Energy Commission shall ensure that cultural resources located within the APE are evaluated for the NRHP and the CRHR pursuant to the guidelines provided in Appendix A of this Agreement.

f) Where additional identification and evaluation efforts are required due to changes in the project and the APE, the BLM and the Energy Commission shall ensure that cultural resources located within the APE are identified and evaluated for the NRHP and the CRHR pursuant to Appendix A of this Agreement.

g) Amendment of the identification and evaluation process as set forth hereunder will not require amendment of this Agreement if all Signatories do so agree.

IV. TREATMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

a) The resolution or mitigation of effects to historic properties shall be described in one or more HPTP(s) that shall be an attachment to Appendix B of this Agreement.

i) The BLM and the Applicant, in consultation with the consulting parties and Tribes, shall seek to develop a draft HPTP prior to the ROD if feasible, or to otherwise develop a framework and consensus on the general treatment measures for affected historic properties that would be finalized in the HPTP.

(1) Prior to the issuance of any Notice to Proceed by BLM to initiate the undertaking or any component of the undertaking which may affect historic properties the Applicant shall develop and submit to BLM one or more HPTPs.
(2) The HPTP will be initiated after the ROW is granted by the BLM but prior to the issuance of a Notice to Proceed for construction in those portions of the undertaking addressed by the HPTP.
(3) The BLM may authorize the phased implementation of the HPTP (per stipulation IX), or if appropriate, the development of HPTPs for individual cultural resources, or HPTPs that are issue oriented or geographically focused.

ii) The BLM and the Energy Commission, to extent possible and consistent with the guidelines provided in Appendix B(2), shall coordinate on the development of the treatment or mitigation measures proposed in the Energy Commission's Conditions of Certifications and the treatment measures developed through the Section 106 consultation process.

b) The BLM shall submit the HPTP to the consulting parties and Tribes for a 30 day review period. Absent comments within this time frame, BLM may finalize the HPTP. BLM will provide the parties with written documentation indicating whether and how the draft HPTP will be modified in response to any timely comments received. If the HPTP is revised in response to comments, BLM shall submit the revised HPTP to all parties for a 15 day review period. Absent comments within this time frame, BLM will finalize the HPTP. BLM will provide the consulting parties and Tribes with a copy of the final HPTP.

c) Where an HPTP specifically addresses treatment for adverse effects to historic properties to which Tribes attach religious or cultural significance, the BLM shall submit the HPTP to the Tribes and seek their views and comments through consultation, regardless of the status of a Tribe as a consulting party to this Agreement.

i) BLM shall submit an HPTP which addresses treatment for adverse effects to historic properties to which a Tribe(s) attaches religious and cultural significance to the SHPO. BLM shall consult with involved Tribe(s) on distribution of the HPTP to other consulting parties.

d) BLM shall ensure that any HPTP, developed in accordance with Appendix B of this Agreement, is completed and implemented.

e) BLM shall ensure that a Historic Property Management Plan (HPMP), which provides for the protection and management of historic properties during the operational life and decommissioning of the solar energy power plant, is developed and implemented in accordance with Appendix C of this Agreement.

f) Amendment of an HPTP or HPMP as set forth hereunder will not require amendment of this Agreement if all Signatories do so agree. If the Signatories do not agree to the amendment of the HPTP or HPMP, the disagreement will be resolved pursuant to the procedures in Section XI of this Agreement.

V. DISCOVERIES AND UNANTICIPATED EFFECTS

a. If the BLM determines during implementation of the HPTP that either the HPTP or the undertaking will affect a previously unidentified property that may be eligible for the NRHP, or affect a known historic property in an unanticipated manner, the BLM will address the discovery or unanticipated effect in accordance with those provisions of the HPTP that relate to the treatment of discoveries and unanticipated effects. BLM at its discretion may hereunder assume any discovered property to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. BLM compliance with this stipulation shall satisfy the requirements of 36 CFR 800.13(a)(1).

VI. TREATMENT OF HUMAN REMAINS OF NATIVE AMERICAN ORIGIN

a. The parties to this Agreement agree that Native American burials and related items discovered on BLM administered lands during implementation of the terms of the Agreement will be treated in accordance with the requirements of the NAGPRA. The BLM will consult with concerned Indian Tribes, Tribal Organizations, or individuals in accordance with the requirements of §§ 3(c) and 3(d) of the NAGPRA and implementing regulations found at 43 CFR Part 10 to address the treatment of Native American burials and related cultural items that may be discovered during implementation of this Agreement.

b. In consultation with the Tribes, the BLM shall seek to develop a written plan of action pursuant to 43 CFR 10.5(e) to manage the inadvertent discovery or intentional excavation of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony. The plan of action shall be included in the Appendices to this Agreement.

c. The BLM shall ensure that Native American burials and related cultural items on private lands are treated in accordance with the requirements of §§ 5097.98 and 5097.991 of the California Public Resources Code, and § 7050.5(c) of the California Health and Human Safety Code.

VII. STANDARDS AND QUALIFICATIONS

a. PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS. All actions prescribed by this Agreement that involve the identification, evaluation, analysis, recordation, treatment, monitoring, and disposition of historic properties and that involve the reporting and documentation of such actions in the form of reports, forms or other records, shall be carried out by or under the direct supervision of a person or persons meeting, at a minimum, the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (PQS), as appropriate (48 FR. 44739). However, nothing in this stipulation may be interpreted to preclude any party qualified under the terms of this paragraph from using the services of properly supervised persons who do not meet the PQS. Tribal consultants who are available to perform monitoring duties are assigned and approved of by each Tribe.

b. DOCUMENTATION STANDARDS. Reporting on and documenting the actions cited in this Agreement shall conform to every reasonable extent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR. 44716-44740), as well as, the BLM 8100 Manual, the California Office of Historic Preservation's Preservation Planning Bulletin Number 4(a) December 1989, Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format (ARMR Guidelines) for the Preparation and Review of Archaeological Reports, and any specific county or local requirements or report formats as necessary.

c. CURATION STANDARDS. On BLM-administered land, all records and materials resulting from the actions cited in Stipulation III, IV and V of this Agreement shall be curated in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79, and the provisions of the NAGPRA, 43 CFR Part 10, as applicable. To the extent permitted under §§ 5097.98 and 5097.991 of the California Public Resources Code, the materials and records resulting from the actions cited in Stipulation III and IV of this Agreement for private lands shall be curated in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79. The BLM will seek to have the materials donated through a written donation agreement to be curated with other cultural materials. The BLM will attempt to have all collections curated at one local facility where possible unless otherwise agreed to by the consulting parties

VIII. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

a. Within twelve (12) months after the BLM, in consultation with the Energy Commission, has determined that all fieldwork required by Stipulations III and IV have been completed, the BLM will ensure preparation, and concurrent distribution to the consulting parties and Tribes a written draft report that documents the results of implementing the requirements of each Stipulation. The consulting parties and Tribes will be afforded 45 days following receipt of each draft report to submit any written comments to the BLM. Failure of these parties to respond within this time frame shall not preclude the BLM from authorizing revisions to the draft report as the BLM may deem appropriate. The BLM will

provide the consulting parties with written documentation indicating whether and how each draft report will be modified in accordance with any reviewing party comments. Unless the reviewing parties object to this documentation in writing to the BLM within 14 days following receipt, the BLM may modify each draft report as the BLM may deem appropriate. All objections shall be resolved pursuant to Stipulation XI. Thereafter, the BLM may issue the reports in final form and distribute these documents in accordance with Stipulation VIII(b).

b. Unless otherwise requested, one paper copy of final reports documenting the results of implementing the requirements of Stipulation III or IV, will be distributed by the BLM to each consulting party, Tribes, and to the California Historical Resources Information Survey (CHRIS) Regional Information Center.

c. The BLM shall ensure that any draft document that communicates, in lay terms, the results of implementing the requirements of Stipulation III or IV, to members of the interested public, is distributed for review and comment concurrently with and in the same manner as that prescribed for the draft technical report prescribed by Stipulation VII(a). If the draft document prescribed hereunder is a publication such as a report or brochure, publication shall upon completion be distributed by the BLM to the consulting parties, and to any other entity that the consulting parties may deem appropriate.

IX. **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNDERTAKING**

a. The BLM may authorize construction activities and manage the implementation of HPTP(s) in phases corresponding to the construction phases of the undertaking.

   i. Upon approval of the HPTP and implementation of the components of the HPTP subject to determinations of compliance by the BLM, the BLM may authorize a Notice to Proceed for construction activities.

b. The BLM may authorize construction activities, including but not limited to those listed below, to proceed in specific geographic areas of the undertaking's APE where there are no historic properties, where there will be no effect to historic properties, where a monitoring and discovery plan has been approved, an HPTP has been approved and initiated, and the activity would not preclude preservation or protection of historic properties in an area for which an HPTP has not been approved. Such construction activities may include:

   1. demarcation, set up, and use of staging areas for the project's construction,
   2. conduct of geotechnical boring investigations or other geophysical and engineering activities, and

3. construction activities such as grading, constructing buildings, and installing -Solar Collector Assemblies (SCAs).

c. Initiation of any construction activities on federal lands shall not occur until after the ROD and Notices to Proceed have been issued by the BLM.

X. AMENDMENTS TO THE AGREEMENT

a. This Agreement may be amended only upon written agreement of the Signatories.

b. Any consulting party to this Agreement may at any time propose amendments.

i. Upon receipt of a request to amend this Agreement, the BLM will immediately notify the other consulting parties and initiate a 30 day period to consult on the proposed amendment, whereupon all parties shall consult to consider such amendments.

ii. If agreement to the amendment cannot be reached within the 30 day period, resolution of the issue may proceed by following the dispute resolution process in Stipulation X.

iii. This Agreement may be amended when such an amendment is agreed to in writing by all Signatories.

c. Any consulting party to this Agreement may at any time propose modifications to the Appendices.

i. Each Appendix to the Agreement may be individually modified without requiring amendment of the Agreement, unless the Signatories through such consultation decide otherwise.

ii. Upon receipt of a request to modify an Appendix, BLM will immediately notify the Signatories, Invited Signatories, and Concurring Parties to consult on the proposed modifications and initiate a 30 day consultation period, whereupon all parties shall consult to consider such modification.

iii. If agreement on the modification cannot be reached within the 30 day period, resolution of the issue may proceed by following the dispute resolution process in Stipulation XI(c).

iv. Modifications to an Appendix shall take effect on the date that they are agreed to by the Signatories.

d. Amendments to this Agreement shall take effect on the dates that they are fully executed by the Signatories.

e. If the Agreement is not amended through the above process, any consulting party to this Agreement may terminate its participation in the Agreement in accordance with Stipulation XI.

XI. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

a. Should the Signatories or Invited Signatories object at any time to the manner in which the terms of this Agreement are implemented, the BLM will immediately notify the other Signatories and Invited Signatories and initiate a 30 day period in which to resolve the objection.

b. If the objection can be resolved within the consultation period, the BLM may authorize the disputed action to proceed in accordance with the terms of such resolution.

c. If at the end of the 30 day consultation period, the objection cannot be resolved through such consultation, the BLM will forward all documentation relevant to the objection to the ACHP per 36 CFR 800.2(b)(2). Any comments provided by the ACHP within 30 days after its receipt of all relevant documentation will be taken into account by the BLM in reaching a final decision regarding the objection. The BLM will notify the Signatories, Invited Signatories, and Concurring Parties in writing of its final decision within 14 days after it is rendered.

d. The BLM's responsibility to carry out all other actions under this Agreement that are not the subject of the objection will remain unchanged.

e. At any time during implementation of the terms of this Agreement, should an objection pertaining to the Agreement be raised by a Concurring party or a member of the interested public, the BLM shall immediately notify the Signatories, Invited Signatories, and other Concurring Parties, consult with SHPO about the objection, and take the objection into account. The other consulting parties may comment on the objection to the BLM. The BLM shall consult with the objecting party(ies) for no more than 30 days. Within 14 days following closure of consultation, the BLM will render a decision regarding the objection and notify all parties of its decision in writing. In reaching its final decision, the BLM will take into account all comments from the parties regarding the objection. The BLM shall have the authority to make the final decision resolving the objection. Any dispute pertaining to the NRHP eligibility of historic properties or cultural resources covered by this Agreement will be addressed by the BLM per 36 CFR 800.4(c)(2).

XII. TERMINATION

a. The Signatories and Invited Signatory have the authority to terminate this Agreement. If this Agreement is not amended as provided for in Stipulation IX, or if a Signatory or Invited Signatory proposes termination of this Agreement for other reasons, the party proposing termination shall notify the other Signatories and Invited Signatories in writing, explain the reasons for proposing termination, and consult for no more than 60 days to resolve the objection.

b. If a Concurring Party seeks termination of this Agreement, they may terminate their participation and shall notify the Signatories and Invited Signatories in writing, explain the reasons for proposing termination or terminating their participation, and consult for no more than 60 days to resolve the objection.

c. Should consultation result in an agreement to resolve the objection, the Signatories shall proceed in accordance with that agreement.

d. Should such consultations fail, the Signatory or Invited Signatory proposing termination may terminate this Agreement by notifying the other parties in writing.

e. Should the entire Agreement be terminated, then the BLM shall either consult in accordance with 36 CFR 800.14(b) to develop a new agreement or request the comments of the ACHP pursuant to 36 CFR 800..7(a).

XIII. WITHDRAWAL OR ADDITION OF PARTIES FROM/TO THE AGREEMENT

a. The BLM will respond to any written request for consulting party status pursuant to 36 CFR 800.2 and 800.3(f).

   i. Should a Concurring Party determine that its participation in the undertaking and this Agreement is no longer warranted, the party may withdraw from participation by informing the BLM of its intention to withdraw as soon as is practicable. The BLM shall inform the other consulting parties to this Agreement of the withdrawal.

   ii. Should conditions of the undertaking change such that other state, federal, or tribal entities not already party to this Agreement request to participate, the BLM will notify the other consulting parties and invite the requesting party to participate in the Agreement. The Agreement shall be amended following the procedures in Stipulation IX.

XIV. DURATION OF THIS AGREEMENT

a. This Agreement will expire if the undertaking has not been initiated and the BLM right-of-way grant expires or is withdrawn, or the stipulations of this Agreement have not been initiated within five (5) years from the date of its execution. At such time, the BLM and the COE may consult with the other consulting parties to reconsider the terms of the Agreement and amend it in accordance with Stipulation X. The BLM shall notify the Signatories as to the course of action they will pursue within 30 days.

b. This Agreement expires 30 years from its effective date unless extended by written agreement of the Signatories. The Signatories and Invited Signatories shall consult at year 10 to review this Agreement. Additionally, the Signatories and Invited Signatories shall consult not less than one year prior to the expiration date to reconsider the terms of this Agreement and, if acceptable, direct the Signatories extend the term of this Agreement. Reconsideration may include continuation of the Agreement as originally executed or amended, or termination. Extensions are treated as amendments to the Agreement under Stipulation IX.

c. Unless the Agreement is terminated pursuant to Stipulation XI, another agreement executed for the undertaking supersedes it, or the undertaking itself has been terminated, this Agreement will remain in full force and effect until BLM, in consultation with the other Signatories, determines that implementation of all aspects of the undertaking has been completed and that all terms of this Agreement and any subsequent tiered agreements have been fulfilled in a satisfactory manner. Upon a determination by BLM that implementation of all aspects of the undertaking have been completed and that all terms of this Agreement and any subsequent tiered agreements have been fulfilled in a satisfactory manner, BLM will notify the consulting parties of this PA in writing of the agency's determination. This Agreement will terminate and have no further force or effect on the day that BLM so notifies the Signatories to this Agreement.

XV. EFFECTIVE DATE

a. This Agreement and any amendments shall take effect on the date that it has been fully executed by the Signatories. The Agreement and any amendments thereto shall be executed in the following order: (1) Applicant, (2) Energy Commission, (3) BLM, and (4) SHPO.

Execution and implementation of this Agreement is evidence that the BLM has taken into account the effect of this undertaking on historic properties, afforded the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment, and that the BLM has satisfied their responsibilities under Section 106 of the NHPA. The Signatories and Invited Signatories to this PA represent that they have the authority to sign for and bind the entities on behalf of whom they sign

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878 **SIGNATORY PARTIES**
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U.S. BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

BY: _____ DATE: _____

James Wesley Abbot
State Director

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CALIFORNIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

BY: _____ DATE: _____

Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA
State Historic Preservation Officer

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INVITED SIGNATORY PARTIES

CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

BY: _____ DATE: _____

NEXT ERA GENESIS L.L.C.

BY: _____ DATE: _____

CONCURRING PARTIES:

(This is a potential list only)
AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS
AUGUSTINE BAND OF MISSION INDIANS
CABAZON BAND OF MISSION INDIANS
CHEMEHUEVI INDIAN TRIBE
COCOPAH INDIAN TRIBE
COLORADO RIVER INDIAN TRIBES
FORT MOJAVE INDIAN TRIBE
FORT YUMA QUECHAN TRIBE
MORONGO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS
RAMONA BAND OF MISSION INDIANS
SAN MANUEL BAND OF MISSION INDIANS
SOBOBA BAND OF LUISEÑO INDIANS
TORRES-MARTINEZ DESERT CAHUILLA INDIANS
TWENTY-NINE PALMS BAND OF MISSION INDIANS
CALIFORNIA UNIONS FOR RELIABLE ENERGY

APPENDIX A: IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION

I. IDENTIFICATION

a) The BLM will ensure that all cultural resources identified during cultural resources survey are recorded on new or updated California Department of Parks and Recreation Form DPR 523 (Series 1/95), using the "Instructions for Recording Historical Resources" (Office of Historic Preservation, March 1995).

   i) Previously unrecorded cultural resources which have religious or cultural significance to Tribes identified during cultural resources investigations and/or through consultations with Tribes may be recorded on the California DPR Form 523, unless a Tribe, Tribal Organization, or an individual from a Tribe objects. If such objection arises, the properties may be recorded on a form and in a manner that is in accordance with the recommendations of the Tribe, Tribal Organization, or of the individual. If the traditional cultural property is also a historical or archaeological site, those components of site will be recorded on the appropriate DPR form and filed with CHRIS.

b) The cultural resources contractor will obtain permanent site numbers from California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) regional information center.

c) The BLM, in consultation with the Energy Commission, and the SHPO, shall review all site records for accuracy, adequacy of information, and completeness and determine whether they are sufficient to support agency determinations and findings. Final approved site records shall be submitted to the CHRIS. Permanent site numbers shall then be used in all final reports and other documents prepared pursuant to the requirements of this Agreement.

d) The BLM, in consultation with the Energy Commission, will ensure that cultural resources survey reports are responsive to Energy Commission Data Requests.

II. EVALUATION

a) The BLM shall authorize field investigations for the purposes of evaluation of the potential site types identified in the APE listed below (but not limited to) for the purpose of evaluating the information potential and significance of the cultural resources in the APE.

Prehistoric Archaeological Resources
Prehistoric Trails Network Landscape
Chipped Stone Deposits
Sparse Lithic Scatters
Chipped and Ground Stone Deposits

Ceramic Deposits
Archaeological Deposits that Include FAR Concentrations
Trail Segments

Historical Archaeological Resources
Desert Training Center (DTC) Archaeological Sites and Landscape
Potential Early Twentieth Century Sand and Gravel Mining Landscape
Pebble and Cobble Concentrations
Transportation and Trail segments
Land Surveying Monuments
Historic Refuse Deposits

Unique Archaeological Resources

b) BLM shall consult with Indian Tribes and seek the views and comments of Tribal Organizations and individual tribal members regarding any unevaluated cultural resource to which they may attach religious or cultural significance in order to ascertain the status of these places relative to NRHP and CRHR eligibility criteria.

APPENDIX B: HISTORIC PROPERTIES TREATMENT PLAN(S) provide for the resolution or mitigation of effects to historic properties as a result of the project.

I. HISTORIC PROPERTIES TREATMENT PLAN(S

a) Any HPTP tiered from the Agreement shall include but is not limited to:

i) A list of the historic properties subject to the HPTP, determined or treated as eligible for project management purposes, in the undertaking's APE that the construction of the Project will unconditionally avoid,

ii) The measures that the Applicant will take to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effects on historic properties,

iii) Provide a plan for monitoring during construction, which would include the treatment of inadvertent discoveries and the participation of tribal cultural specialists. The following shall be considered during development of these plans:

(a) qualifications archaeological monitors
(b) participation of tribal cultural specialists in monitoring
(c) areas in the APE requiring monitoring
(d) authority of monitors to halt work
(e) protective measures for historic properties
(f) communication protocols
(g) safety and resource training
(h) procedures upon discovery
(i) evaluation of the inadvertent discoveries
(j) implementation of standard treatment measures
(k) field protocol upon discovery of human remains

iv) The proposed disposition of recovered materials and records shall be curated in accordance with Stipulation VI(c).

v) The procedures for treatment and disposition of any human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony in accordance with NAGPRA and the California Health and Safety Code 7050.5 as appropriate.

vi) A research design which addresses significant themes and questions for the types of historic properties to receive treatment.

vii) A schedule for completing treatment measures, including analysis, reporting and disposition of materials and records, as well as a schedule for completing the draft and final data recovery report(s).

viii) A description of alternative treatments for adverse effects that are not data recovery and that may include (but is not limited to):

(1) Placement of construction within portions of historic properties that do not contribute to the qualities that make the resource eligible
(2) Deeding cemetery areas into open-space in perpetuity and providing the necessary long-term protection measures
(3) Public interpretation including the preparation of a public version of the cultural resources studies and/or education materials for local schools
(4) Access by tribes to traditional areas in property after the project has been constructed
(5) Support by Applicant to cultural centers in the preparation of interpretive displays
(6) Consideration of other off-site mitigation

b) Any treatment plan tiered from this Agreement or the HPTP shall reflect the ACHP archaeological guidance at http://www.achp.gov/archguide/, the BLM 8100 Manual, and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

II. COORDINATION WITH ENERGY COMMISSION MEASURES UNDER CEQA

a) Guidelines for implementation codified in the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Chapter 3, Sections 15000 et seq., requires state and local public agencies to identify the environmental impacts of proposed discretionary activities or projects, determine if the impacts will be significant, and identify alternatives and mitigation measures that will substantially reduce or eliminate significant impacts to the environment. Pursuant to section 15126.4(a)(1), feasible measures which could minimize adverse impacts must be described in the environmental assessment.

i) Section 15221(b) provides that because NEPA does not require separate discussion of mitigation measures, these points of analysis will need to be added, supplemented, or identified before the EIS can be used as an EIR.

ii) Section 15126.4(a)(1)(B) states that formulation of mitigation measures should not be deferred until some future time, but that measures may specify performance standards which would mitigate the significant effect of the project and which may be accomplished in more than one specified way.

III. PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR SECTION 106 AND CEQA MITIGATION

a) Cultural mitigation measures and performance standards considered within the Section 106 consultation and CEQA process include, but are not limited to:

i) Avoidance

ii) For cultural resources, the preferred method of mitigation is avoidance of all cultural resources to the maximum extent practicable. Mitigation measures, which could include avoidance, are normally developed through consultation to reduce impacts to significant cultural resources. The BLM, through the consultation process and development of the HPTP will determine which mitigation measures are applied to specific cultural resources.

iii) Archaeological Data Recovery

(1) When data recovery through excavation is the only feasible mitigation, a data recovery plan, which makes provision for adequately recovering the scientifically consequential information from and about the historical resource, shall be prepared and adopted prior to any excavation being undertaken.

(2) Data recovery shall not be required for an historical resource if the lead agency determines that testing or studies already completed have adequately recovered the scientifically consequential information from and about the archaeological or historical resource.

iv) Built-Environment Resources

(1) Documenting built-environment resources in accordance with the standards and guidelines provided by the Historic American Building Survey (HABS), Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), Historic American Landscape Survey (HALS).

(2) Relocating or moving historic buildings, objects or structures out of the APE.

v) Properties of Sacred or Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes

(1)Cremation/Burial Sites

(a) Avoidance of cremation or burial sites is the preferred management alternative.

(b) Where avoidance of direct physical effects is not achievable, treatment shall follow the provisions of the NAGRPA Plan of Action as provided in Appendix L.

(2) Trails

(a)Avoidance of direct physical effects to trails is the preferred management alternative.

(b) Where avoidance of direct physical effects is not achievable, treatment shall follow the provisions of the HPTP. A study of trails may be carried out to determine the nature and extent of trails beyond the APE and may be considered within the context of a HALS study.

(3) Geological landforms or other places of religious or cultural significance.

(a) BLM shall continue to seek information from the Tribe(s) or Tribal Organizations to determine the character and use of places of sacred or cultural significance.

(i) Maintenance of existing access to places of sacred and cultural significance is the preferred management alternative.

(b) Engineering solutions to eliminate or minimize direct or indirect non-physical effects will be identified, including but not limited to, orienting the Solar Collector Arrays (SCAs) to minimize glare, or erecting screens to eliminate glare.

vi) Discoveries

(1) Following the discovery of any resource determined by the BLM to be eligible to the NRHP, the Applicant shall ensure that the designated cultural resources contractor prepares a research design and a scope of work for any necessary data recovery or additional mitigation. The Applicant shall submit the proposed research design and scope of work to the BLM and Energy Commission's Compliance Project Manager (CPM) for review and approval.

(2) The proposed research design and scope of work shall include (but not be limited to): a discussion of the methods to be used to recover additional information and any needed analysis to be conducted on recovered materials; a discussion of the research questions that the materials may address or answer by the data recovered from the project, and; discussion of possible results and findings.

vii) Monitoring

(1) Prior to the start of vegetation clearance or earth disturbing activities or project site preparation, the Applicant shall provide the designated cultural resources monitors and the BLM and/or Energy Commission's CPM with maps and/or drawings showing the footprint of the power plant and all linear facilities. Maps provided will include USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps. If the designated cultural resource specialist requests enlargements or strip maps for linear facility routes, the Applicant shall provide them. If the footprint of the power plant or linear facilities changes, the Applicant shall provide maps and drawings reflecting these changes, to the cultural resources specialist within five days. Maps shall show the location of all areas where surface disturbance may be associated with project-related access roads, and any other project components.

(2) The designated cultural resource specialist shall be available at all times to respond within 24 hours after pre-construction or construction activities have been halted due to the discovery of a cultural resource(s). The specialist, or

representative of the Applicant shall have the authority to halt or redirect construction activities if previously undiscovered cultural resource materials are encountered during vegetation clearance or earth disturbing activities or project site preparation or construction. If such resources are discovered, the designated cultural resource specialist shall be notified and the Applicant or Applicant's representative shall halt construction in order to protect the discovery from further damage and the BLM will be notified. Project construction may continue elsewhere on the project if the BLM determines that it will not affect the cultural resource in question.

viii) Qualifications

(1) Prior to the start of construction-related vegetation clearance, or earth-disturbing activities or project site preparation; or the movement or parking of heavy equipment onto or over the project surface, the Applicant shall provide the BLM and/or the Energy Commission CPM with the name and statement of qualifications for its designated cultural resource specialist and alternate cultural resource specialist, if an alternate is proposed, who will be responsible for implementation of all BLM cultural resources conditions and Energy Commission cultural resources conditions of certification. The statement of qualifications for the designated cultural resource specialist and alternate shall include all information needed to demonstrate that the specialist meets at least the minimum qualifications specified by the National Park Service, Heritage Preservation Services.

(2)Training

(a) Prior to the start of vegetation clearance or earth disturbing activities or project site preparation, the designated cultural resource specialist shall prepare an employee training program. The Applicant shall submit the cultural resources training program to the BLM, Energy Commission, and SHPO for review and written approval. If a video is used as part of the training program, the owner shall also submit the script for review and written approval.

(b) Prior to the start of vegetation clearance or earth disturbing activities or project site preparation, and throughout the project construction period as needed for all new employees, the Applicant shall ensure that the designated cultural resource trainer(s) provide(s) approved cultural resources training to all project managers, construction supervisors, or anyone coming on the construction site as an employee, contractor, subcontractor, or in any other capacity to complete work for the Applicant. The Applicant shall ensure that the designated trainer provides the workers with the approved a set of procedures for reporting any sensitive resources that may be discovered during project-related ground disturbance. In addition, the Applicant shall communicate the work curtailment procedures that the workers are to follow

if previously undiscovered cultural resources are encountered during construction.

Historic Property Treatment Plans (proposed summary):

1. Prehistoric PeriodHistoric Properties
    a. Avoidance
    b. Minimize
        i. Strategic placement of transmission towers in areas of a site that would not adversely affect the information values
    c. Data recovery for historic properties eligible under Criterion D only
        i. Research Design
2. Historic Period Historic Properties
    a. Avoidance
    b. Minimize
    c. Data recovery for historic properties eligible under Criterion D only
        i. Research Design
            1. Desert Training Center (DTC) Archaeological Sites and Landscape
    d. Historic built-environment Historic Properties with associative values
3. Resources of Native American religious and cultural significance and Traditional Cultural properties
    a. Avoidance
    b. Minimize
    c. Monitor
    d. Access

APPENDIX C: HISTORIC PROPERTIES MANAGEMENT PLAN

I. HISTORIC PROPERTIES MANAGEMENT PLAN

a) A Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) will be developed to further manage or prescribe additional treatment to historic properties within the APE during the future operation, long-term maintenance and decommissioning of the Next Era Genesis Ford Dry Lake Solar Project and consider effects to historic properties in relation to those actions. The HPMP will include but is not limited to monitoring requirements for those cultural resources within the APE that were avoided through project redesign.

b) The BLM shall submit the HPMP to the consulting parties to the Agreement and Tribes for a 60 day review period. Absent comments within this time frame, the BLM may finalize the HPMP. If comments are received the BLM will provide the parties with written documentation indicating whether and how the draft HPMP will be modified in response. If the HPMP is revised in response to comments, the BLM shall submit the revised HPMP to all parties for an additional 30 day review period. Absent comments within this time frame, the BLM will finalize the HPMP. The BLM will provide the parties a copy of the final HPMP.

APPENDIX D: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Next Era Genesis Ford Dry Lake Solar Project is a proposed 250-megawatt (MW) solar energy power plant. More specifically, this would entail the construction of two 125MW solar collector fields, six 8-acre evaporation ponds, a 10-acre bioremediation land treatment unit, a 230-kV on-site switchyard, a new 6.5 mile, 230-kV transmission line, a natural gas pipeline, access roads, a septic system, an on-site leach field, and two power blocks. Each proposed power block would include: solar steam generator heat exchangers; a steam turbine generator and condensers; two wet-cooling towers; two natural-gas fired auxiliary boilers; surge volume tanks; fire suppression pumps and pump house; diesel generators; and water storage tanks. Foundation excavation for the above project components would reach between 2 and 30 feet below the present ground surface. The project proposal also includes an administrative building, maintenance complex with warehouse, three water storage tanks, evaporation ponds, and other related facilities. The proposed project would be built on approximately 1,800 acres of land within a 4,640 acre ROW administered by the BLM in Riverside County, California, approximately 25 miles west of the city of Blythe.

The proposed Next Era Genesis Ford Dry Lake Solar Project includes the following components:

a) A solar thermal power plant facility

b) The proposed project overall site layout and generalized land uses include a 250 MW facility with solar generation facilities, on-site substation, administration, operations and maintenance facilities, surface water control facilities, and evaporation ponds.

c) The proposed project would require two separate units (125 MW each) consisting of a total of 1,760 Solar Collector Assemblies (SCAs) arrayed in rows, or piping loops, with four assemblies in each loop.

   (1) Each SCA would consist of individually mounted mirror modules approximately 40 feet long, totaling 492 feet in length creating an approximate mirror area of 8,795 square feet.

   (2) Each mirror will have an aperture of 18.9 feet and focal length of 5.6 feet.

   (3) Each SCA is oriented north-south to rotate east-west to track the sun as it moves across the sky during the day, collecting heat by means of linear troughs of parabolic reflectors.

d) The linear facilities would originate within the 250 MW solar plant site and, for the most part, would share the same 100-foot ROW, although each would terminate in a different location. Approximately 2 miles of the linear route would be within the 1,800-acre main plant site. After leaving the plant, the transmission line would be approximately 6.5 miles long, the natural gas pipeline would be 6 miles long, and the main access road would be 6.5 miles long.

(1) The natural gas pipeline would service an auxiliary boiler for the solar plant site, 8-inch diameter, carrying 60 million BTUs annually from the existing Southern California Edison natural gas pipeline just north of Interstate 10. The trench for the pipeline would be approximately 48-inches wide and 4-10 feet in depth; maximum depth of up to 8 feet wide on the surface and up to 3 feet wide at the bottom of the trench.

e) Buildings - The Project will include a common administration building and warehouse between the two 125MW power plants. A control building will be located in each power block. The design and construction of the administration building and warehouse will be consistent with normal building standards. Other plant site "buildings" will include the water treatment building, as well as a number of pre-engineered enclosures for mechanical and electrical equipment. Building columns are supported on reinforced concrete mat foundations or individual spread footings and the structures rest on reinforced concrete slabs. The total square footage of the various Project buildings and pre-engineered enclosures (*e.g.*, control rooms, administration building, warehouse, electrical equipment enclosures, fire pumps, and diesel generators) is approximately 39,000 square feet.

f) Roads - All vehicular traffic approaching the site will use Interstate 10. Only a small portion of the overall plant site will be paved, primarily the site access road and portions of each power block. The site access road will be 24 feet wide and paved with 3,000 tons of asphalt concrete material. Auxiliary roads will also be 24 feet wide but utilize compacted native materials or gravel surface. If required, new spur roads in the Transmission Line corridor would be approximately 14 feet wide and average 70 feet in length to access pole pad sites.

g) Water Treatment - Existing ground water wells would supply project water using approximately 1,644 acre feet of ground water per year for operations. The raw water, circulating water, process water, and mirror washing water all require on-site treatment and this treatment varies according to the quality required for each of these uses. The power plant's design consists of a pre-treatment system upstream of the cooling tower, and a post-treatment system downstream of the cooling tower. Water is cycled in the cooling tower until the concentration of chemical constituents rises to levels where it becomes unusable and it is blown down as a waste stream. The number of cycles undertaken are called cycles of concentration (COC). The number of COCs in the cooling tower is limited by the incoming water chemistry and the behavior of chemistry constituents as the concentration increases. Without any pre-treatment of the raw water ("makeup water") from groundwater on site, the calcium concentration would limit the process to about five COCs due to the potential to form calcium carbonate (CaCO3) scale, and silica would limit the process to 10 COCs due to the formation of silica (SiO2) and magnesium silicate scale. Because of the limitation of these constituents in the process, pre-treatment of the makeup water is desirable to reduce the quantity of makeup water required. The pre-treatment design for the Project takes into account the relatively

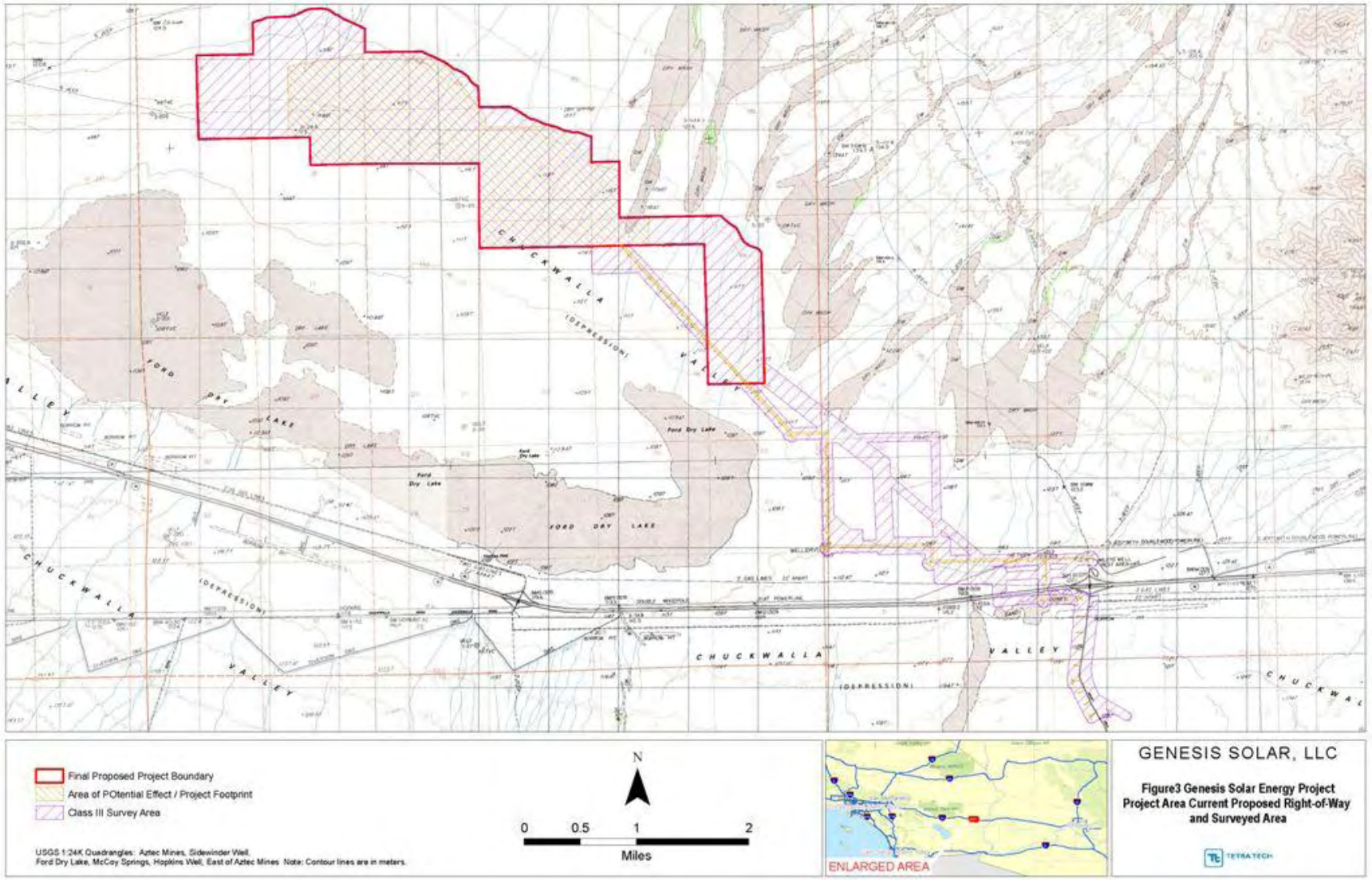
high concentrations of chloride and sodium present in the makeup water to the site. As aforementioned, there are several tanks on site which will contain the raw water, treated water, and wastewater, which will have the following capacity: Raw Water/Fire Water Storage Tank: 500,000 gallons; Treated Water Storage Tank: 1,250,000 gallons; Wastewater Storage Tank: 250,000 gallons. Tanks were sized to provide sufficient water to support operation of the plant during peak operating conditions, as well as provide a 12-hour storage capacity to enable continued operation when a failure interrupts water or wastewater treatment capabilities. The tanks also allow the plant to levelize water supply requirements on a 24-hour basis and eliminate midday demand peaks. The Raw Water/Fire Water Storage Tank provides water for plant operation and fire protection.

h) Evaporation Ponds - It is expected that each 125MW power plant will have three double-lined evaporation ponds. The average pond depth is 8 feet and each pond will have a nominal surface area of eight acres, resulting in a total of 24 acres of evaporation ponds for each unit; or a total of 48 acres of ponds for both 125MW units.

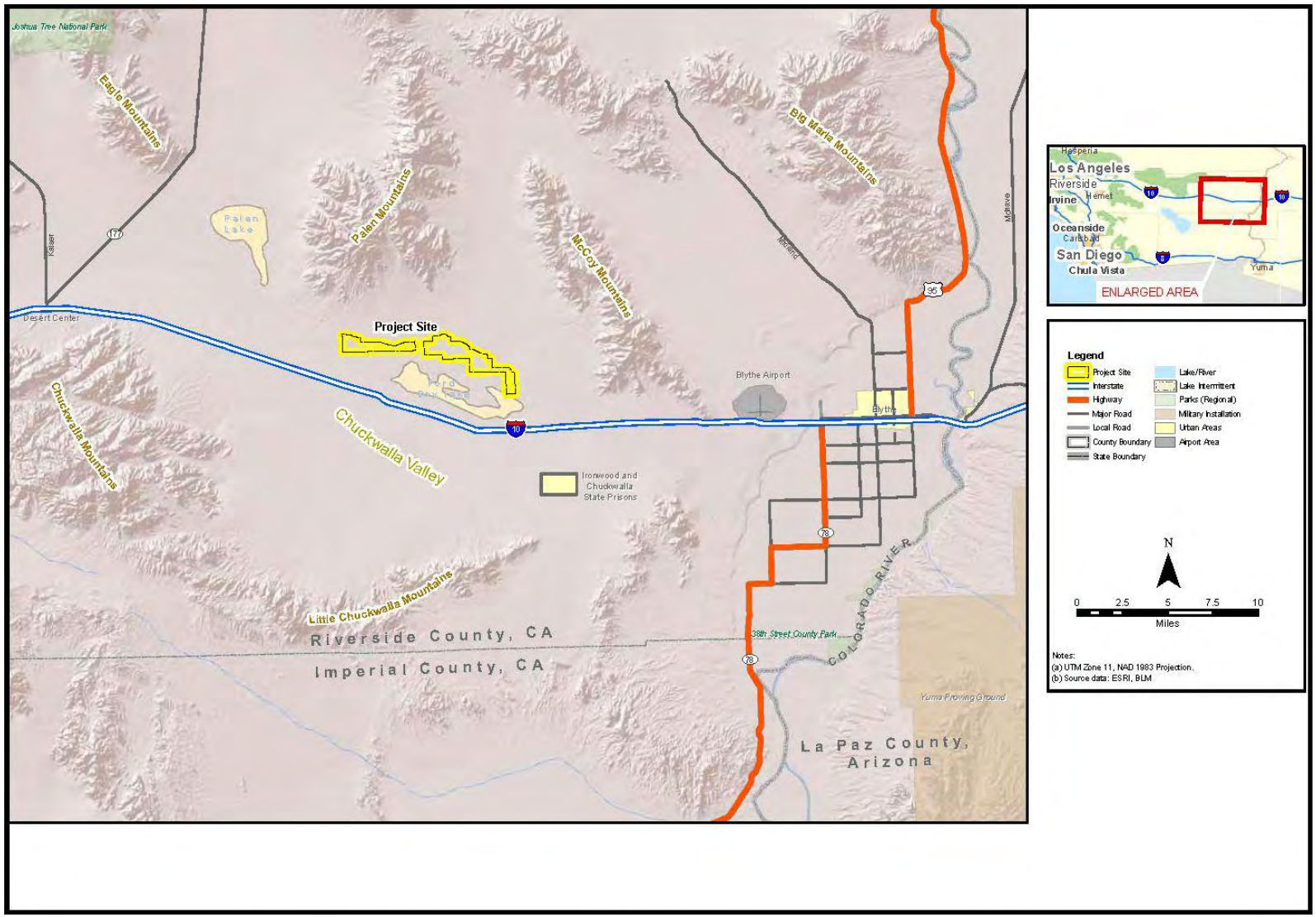
APPENDIX E: PROJECT MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

1. Map of Proposed Project Area and Cultural Resources Survey
2. Project Overview Location Map
3. Photograph of Parabolic Solar Collector Arrays (SCAs)

1. Proposed Project Area and Cultural Resources Survey Map



2. Project Overview Location Map



3. Photograph of Parabolic Solar Collector Arrays (SCAs)

Parabolic trough solar thermal technology

APPENDIX F: SUMMARY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS

The BLM, in coordination with the Energy Commission, has authorized the Applicant to conduct specific identification efforts for this undertaking including a review of the existing literature and records, cultural resources surveys, ethnographic studies, and geomorphological studies to identify historic properties that might be located within the APE.

The Applicant has retained Tetra Tech to complete all of the investigations necessary to identify and evaluate cultural resources located within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for both direct and indirect effects. Tetra Tech is authorized to conduct cultural resources investigations on lands managed by the BLM under Cultural Resources Use Permits No. CA-06-24 and CA-09-40 issued by the BLM California State Office. Tetra Tech is authorized to conduct specific field investigations for the Next Era Genesis Ford Dry Lake Solar Project under BLM Fieldwork Authorizations 66-27-07-19, 66-27-09-05, 66-24-09-16, and 66-66-10-09.

Tetra Tech has completed a review of the existing historic, archaeological and ethnographic literature and records to ascertain the presence of known and recorded cultural resources in the APE, has conducted an intensive field survey for all of the lands identified in APE for direct effects for all project alternatives, and has completed intensive field surveys for alternatives on lands that are no longer part of the project. Approximately 5,188 acres of pedestrian survey to identify cultural resources has been completed.

A draft cultural resources report (*Class II and Class III Cultural Resources Inventories for the Proposed Genesis Solar Energy Project, Riverside County, California*, prepared by Tetra Tech, May 2010) has been submitted by the Applicant that presents the results of identification efforts to the BLM and the Energy Commission. The BLM and the Energy Commission are currently reviewing all documentation to determine whether the report conforms with the field methodology and site description template required by BLM and the Energy Commission and is adequate to support to determinations and findings the agency's will render pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA.

Tetra Tech conducted a records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) in Riverside, California. The EIC searched all relevant previously recorded cultural resources site records and previous investigations completed within the project area and a 1-mile search radius around it. Information reviewed included location maps for all previously recorded trinomial and primary prehistoric and historical archaeological sites and isolates; site record forms and updates for all cultural resources previously identified; previous investigation boundaries; and National Archaeological Database citations for associated reports, historical maps, and historical addresses. The literature and records search identified 30 records related to cultural resources investigations conducted within 1 to approximately 3 miles of the Project area. Several of these records were for prior projects which overlap the boundaries of the Next Era Genesis Ford Dry Lake Solar Project APE. The record search also identified approximately 50 previously recorded cultural resources within the APE and extended survey areas (Appendix F: Summary of Cultural Resources Investigations).

Tetra Tech took a multi-phased approach in conducting field inventories to identify new cultural resources for the Project. A Class II inventory was conducted from November 2007 to January 2008 on a sample of a 9,480-acre Project area to identify areas of cultural resource sensitivity. The random sample survey was conducted to assist in the identification, screening, and/or elimination of sensitive cultural resource issues, sites, and/or areas. The information gained allowed Genesis Solar LLC to propose placement of solar facilities in a smaller Area of Potential Effect (APE) and avoid culturally sensitive areas. A Class III inventory of the revised 3,016-acre right-of-way (ROW) was conducted in April 2009. An approximately 4-mile-long transmission line ROW was added to the Project after the completion of the Class III inventory, and an inventory of that was conducted in June 2009.

The Class II investigation conducted from November 27, 2007, through January 10, 2008 (with one week Christmas vacation) was a 20 percent random sample survey of approximately 9,480 acres for the Ford Dry Lake Solar Resource Area with resultant coverage of 1,654 acres of federal land. The work was conducted under Tetra Tech's BLM Cultural Use Permit (CA-66-24) and BLM Fieldwork Authorization 66-27-07-19.

A total of 53 archaeological sites were discovered in the course of the Class II inventory: 46 are prehistoric, 5 are historic (exclusively refuse deposits), and 2 are dual-component (having both prehistoric and historic elements). In addition, 9 historic and 34 prehistoric isolates were recorded.

The Class III investigation in 2009 was an intensive survey of 100 percent of the 3,014-acre ROW (minus 520 acres for the Class II previously surveyed sample blocks). The work was conducted under Tetra Tech's BLM Cultural Use Permit (CA-66-24) and BLM Fieldwork Authorization 66-27-09-05.

The 2,494-acre Class III 2009 survey of the eastern portion of the ROW was conducted from March 30 to April 10, 2009, and resulted in the identification of 35 isolates and 21 archaeological sites. Of the 21 sites identified, 5 are historic, 15 are prehistoric, and 1 is dual component (historic/prehistoric). The isolates include 22 prehistoric and 13 historic finds.

An additional Class III survey (449.5 acres) was conducted from June 24 to 27, 2009, for the proposed interconnection transmission line ROW. The work was conducted under Tetra Tech's BLM Cultural Use Permit (CA-66-24) and BLM Fieldwork Authorization 66-24-09-16

The 2009 transmission line survey resulted in the identification of three isolates (two historic, one prehistoric) and seven archaeological sites. Of the seven sites identified, three are historic, three are prehistoric, and one is dual component (historic/prehistoric).

The historical resources inventory of the historic architecture APE was conducted by an architectural historian in July 2009. Two historical resources were identified and recorded by this inventory: the Blythe-Eagle Mountain Transmission Line and Wiley's Well Road.

Another Class III survey (590.8 acres) was conducted from January 25 to February 2, 2010, for additional alternatives for the proposed interconnection transmission line ROW. The work was

conducted under Tetra Tech's BLM Cultural Use Permit (CA-09-40) and BLM Fieldwork Authorization 66-66-10-09.

The 2010 transmission line survey resulted in the identification of 24 isolates (four historic, 20 prehistoric) and 20 archaeological sites. Of the 20 sites identified, 12 are historic, seven are prehistoric, and one is dual component (historic/prehistoric). In addition, two previously recorded sites, CA-RIV-663 and CA-RIV-9203H, were updated.

A total of 5,188.3 acres were surveyed as a result of the Class II and Class III field inventories. The combined results of the Class II, Class III, and Built Environment survey resulted in the recording of 103 historic properties and 105 isolated finds. Of the 103 historic properties, 71 are prehistoric, 27 are historic, and 5 are dual-component. Of the 105 isolated finds, 78 are prehistoric and 27 are historic.

Of the total sites recorded for the Project, 25 sites are located within the proposed solar facility project footprint APE and 27 sites are located within the proposed transmission line footprint APE.

The BLM will make a determination of whether the construction of the Project will have an adverse effect on significant historic properties sites listed on, or eligible for, nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

A complete list of cultural resources that are located within the APE for direct effects is provided in Appendix H. A tabular summary of the results of cultural resources investigations follows:

Table 1: Archaeological resources within the APE for direct physical effects

Project Component	Prehistoric	Historic	Multi-Component	Indeterminate	Isolated Finds	Total
250 MW Area	20	5	1	0	0	26
Transmission Line Corridor	3	3	1	0	0	7
Total	23	8	2	0	0	33

In addition, Tetra Tech completed an intensive historic architecture survey to account for the properties that appeared to be older than 45 years within the APE including a 0.5 mile buffer. Only two historic-period properties were identified, which included segments of the Blythe-Eagle Mountain 161-kV transmission line constructed during the 1950s and Wiley's Well Road, constructed of paved asphalt but originally part of the Bradshaw Trail alignment (established in 1862). Neither resource is within the APE for direct physical effects and will not be affected by the proposed action.

Table 2: Historic built-environment resources within 0.5 mile buffer of the APE.

Project Component	Historic Built Environment	Total
250 MW Area	0	0
Transmission Line Corridor	2	2
Total	2	2

Review of the data collected at the 103 archaeological sites recorded in the three inventories has resulted in the recommendation that four of these sites, CA-RIV-663 (P33-000663), CA-RIV-9255 (P33-18009), CA-RIV-9072 (P33-17456) and CA-RIV-9224H (P33-17793), are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion D. Prehistoric sites that might be eligible under Criterion D must be datable and exhibit both stratigraphic integrity and have sufficient quantity of archaeological material to allow statistically significant research. For historic sites to be eligible under Criterion D, they must retain their integrity and have the potential to provide information beyond that which is available in written documentation or oral histories.

CA-RIV-663 (P33-000663) is a very large (ca. acres) scatter of prehistoric artifacts and features located on the eastern shore of Ford Dry Lake. Should this site contain areas of buried deposits, it could contribute significant information on the prehistoric occupation and utilization of the area. This property is located outside the APE for direct physical impacts.

CA-RIV-9255 (P33-18009) is a scatter of prehistoric artifacts and features located on the eastern shore of Ford Dry Lake. Should this site contain areas of buried deposits, it could contribute significant information on the prehistoric occupation and utilization of the area. This property is located outside the APE for direct physical impacts.

CA-RIV-9072 (P33-17456) is a very large (ca. 300 acres) scatter of prehistoric artifacts and features located on the north shore of Ford Dry Lake. Should this site contain areas of buried deposits, it could contribute significant information on the prehistoric occupation and utilization of the area. This property is located within the APE for direct physical impacts.

CA-RIV-9224H (P33-17793) is dual component site. The prehistoric component is a scatter of prehistoric artifacts and deflated features. The historic component consists of a refuse scatter that may be associated with military use of the area. This historic component, though possibly associated with WW II training activities, is of such an ephemeral nature that it does not appear to be eligible for the NRHP under any of the criteria. This property is located within the APE for direct physical impacts.

All of the remaining archaeological sites recorded by this Project appear to be of an ephemeral nature and/or have been disturbed by sheet erosion or deflation. None appear to have enough integrity to be eligible for the NRHP under any of the criteria. None of the recorded isolates are eligible for the NRHP.

The geoarchaeological investigations conducted for this Project indicate that there is a high potential for buried cultural resources in portions of the Project APE associated with former shorelines of Ford Dry Lake. These investigations have also shown that in other portions of the APE, there are exposed Pleistocene land surfaces that are too old to have potential for buried deposits. Based upon these findings, a construction monitoring program focused on the areas with a high potential for buried resources is recommended along with a protocol for unanticipated discovery.

The two historic resources recorded by the architectural resources inventory, the Blythe-Eagle Mountain Transmission Line and Wiley's Well Road, will not be affected by this Project even though they are within the historic architecture APE.

The BLM has formally invited 14 Tribes to consult at the government-to-government level throughout the review of this project, and has on-going discussions about this project with Tribal cultural staff (Appendix I: Documentation of Tribal Consultation). Consultation with Indian Tribes, and discussions with Tribal organizations and individuals, has revealed concern about the importance and sensitivity of cultural resources within and near the project area and that they attach significance to the broader cultural landscape. The Fort Yuma Quechan Tribe specifically indicated a concern for both indirect as well as direct effects from the project on places that hold significant value to the Tribe. The Cabazon Band of Mission Indians and the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe expressed general concerns about the potential destruction of cultural resources and traditional cultural properties.

APPENDIX G: AGENCY FINDINGS AND DETERMINATIONS

The BLM has not rendered formal determinations of eligibility or findings of effect for the cultural resources that may be affected by this undertaking. It is the BLM's intent to render preliminary determinations of eligibility on all resources prior to the Record of Decision and prior to the release of the final EIS if feasible, and provide opportunity for consulting parties and the public to comment on the agency's determinations, prior to submitting final determinations to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for review and comment. Determinations that the BLM may render are based on cultural resources documentation and recommendations that are currently under review and have not necessarily been accepted or approved by the agency. For a few cultural resources, primarily archaeological sites limited to their potential to yield signification information in prehistory or history, the BLM may treat those sites as eligible for the NRHP for project management purposes and either direct that additional testing be conducted for purposes of evaluation or that adverse effects to the property be resolved pursuant to the prescriptions of the HPTP.

A description of preliminary recommendations on the eligibility of cultural resources is provided in Appendix H: Cultural Resources Identified within the APE.

Effects to historic properties and the treatment of effects within the APE are generally summarized as follows. Specific treatments to resolve effects that are developed by the consulting parties to this Agreement would be stipulated in the Historic Property Treatment Plans that tier from this Agreement.

- Within the APE for direct physical effects for the 250 MW solar energy plant as proposed, there would be an adverse effect on all historic properties for which the significant values are informational and eligibility for the NRHP is limited to Criterion D considerations. Though opportunities to avoid significant values may exist through fencing and project modification, or because of the specific nature of the installation of the Solar Collector Arrays (SCAs), the industrial nature of the project and the intensity of the development would make long term management and protection of resources within the boundaries of the solar energy plant impractical and difficult to implement. The recommended treatment measures would likely involve recovery of the informational values through archaeological excavation and study. Additional mitigation measures, such as educational materials or public interpretation, would also be considered in the HPTP for these historic properties.Avoidance of direct physical effects is the preferred treatment measure for historic properties to which Indian Tribes attach sacred or religious significance or for properties that have cultural significance as a traditional property. The BLM would achieve this preferred treatment by conditioning the ROW grant to exclude those historic properties, or lands, from the project..

- For historic properties located in the APE for direct physical effects in linear corridors, such as the water pipeline, the transmission line, and the main access

road, the preferred treatment measure is avoidance through project redesign. Transmission tower locations may be adjusted to avoid direct effects. If the property cannot be avoided, the BLM would minimize or mitigate the effects through implementation of the HPTP for significant values of the resource.

APPENDIX H: CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE APE

Table 3: Archaeological resources indentified within the APE for direct physical effects.

Site No.	Site Type	Cultural Context	Potential for Buried Deposits Based on Geomorphologic Information	Project Area Location
CA-RIV-9047	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Low to Moderate	APE (Identification in Class II Survey)
CA-RIV-9048	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Low to Moderate	APE (Identification in Class II Survey)
CA-RIV-9051	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Low to Moderate	APE (Identification in Class II Survey)
CA-RIV-9072	Lithic and Ceramic Scatter	Prehistoric	Low to Moderate	APE (Identification in Class II Survey)
CA-RIV-9084	Temporary Camp	Prehistoric	Low to Moderate	APE (Identification in Class II Survey)
CA-RIV-9203H	Refuse Scatter	Historic	Very Low	APE (Identification in Class III Survey)
CA-RIV-9204H	Refuse Scatter	Historic	Very Low	APE (Identification in Class III Survey)
CA-RIV-9205/H	Refuse Scatter/Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric/Historic	Low to Moderate	APE (Identification in Class III Survey)

Site No.	Site Type	Cultural Context	Potential for Buried Deposits Based on Geomorphologic Information	Project Area Location
CA-RIV-9206	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Low to Moderate	APE (Identification in Class III Survey)
CA-RIV-9207	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Low to Moderate	APE (Identification in Class III Survey)
CA-RIV-9208	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Low to Moderate	APE (Identification in Class III Survey)
CA-RIV-9209	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Low to Moderate	APE (Identification in Class III Survey)
CA-RIV-9210	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Low to Moderate	APE (Identification in Class III Survey)
CA-RIV-9211H	Refuse Scatter	Historic	Very Low	APE (Identification in Class III Survey)
CA-RIV-9212	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Low to Moderate	APE (Identification in Class III Survey)
CA-RIV-9213H	Refuse Scatter	Historic	Very Low	APE (Identification in Class III Survey)
CA-RIV-9214H	Refuse Scatter	Historic	Very Low	APE (Identification in Class III Survey)
CA-RIV-9215	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Low to Moderate	APE (Identification in Class III Survey)

Site No.	Site Type	Cultural Context	Potential for Buried Deposits Based on Geomorphologic Information	Project Area Location
CA-RIV-9216	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Low to Moderate	APE (Identification in Class III Survey)
CA-RIV-9217	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Low to Moderate	APE (Identification in Class III Survey)
CA-RIV-9218	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Low to Moderate	APE (Identification in Class III Survey)
CA-RIV-9219	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Low to Moderate	APE (Identification in Class III Survey)
CA-RIV-9220	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Low to Moderate	APE (Identification in Class III Survey)
CA-RIV-9221	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Low to Moderate	APE (Identification in Class III Survey)
CA-RIV-9222	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Low to Moderate	APE (Identification in Class III Survey)
CA-RIV-9223	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Low to Moderate	APE (Identification in Class III Survey)
CA-RIV-9224/H	Lithic and ceramic Scatter/Refuse Scatter	Prehistoric/Historic	Low to Moderate	Transmission Line Corridor
CA-RIV-9225H	Refuse Scatter	Historic	Very Low	Transmission Line Corridor

Site No.	Site Type	Cultural Context	Potential for Buried Deposits Based on Geomorphologic Information	Project Area Location
CA-RIV-9226	Lithic and ceramic Scatter	Prehistoric	Low to Moderate	Transmission Line Corridor
CA-RIV-9227	Lithic and ceramic Scatter	Prehistoric	Low to Moderate	Transmission Line Corridor
CA-RIV-9228H	Refuse Scatter	Historic	Very Low	Transmission Line Corridor
CA-RIV-9229	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Low to Moderate	Transmission Line Corridor
CA-RIV-9230H	Refuse Scatter	Historic	Very Low	Transmission Line Corridor

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APPENDIX I: DOCUMENTATION OF TRIBAL CONSULTATION

Table 3: Major Tribal Consultation Events.

Date	Tribe	Contact Name	Communicated via	Comments/Actions
11/26/2007	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Chmn. Milanovich	USPS	Initial project consultation
12/3/2007	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Ms. Britt Wilson	USPS	Tribe is interested and requests to be kept informed of ongoing processes
12/18/2007	Fort Yuma Quechan Tribe	Ms. Bridget Nash	USPS	Request for cultural resources report when complete
1/29/2008	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Ms. Patricia Garcia-Tuck, THPO	USPS	Agua Caliente letter - selecting to not participate
6/18/2008	Fort Yuma Quechan Tribe	Ms. Bridget Nash	USPS	Request for cultural resource report
6/24/2008	Fort Yuma Quechan Tribe	Ms. Bridget Nash	TELEPHONE	Project coordination; inquiry as to availability of cultural resource report
5/21/2009	Fort Yuma Quechan Tribe	Ms. Bridget Nash	USPS	Letter stating that the BLM is providing 3 cultural resource reports
6/1/2009	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Mr. Michael Contrareas	USPS	Letter stating that the BLM is providing 3 cultural resource reports
11/23/2009	Fort Mojave Indian Tribe	Chmn. Timothy Williams	USPS certified	NOI Published in Federal Register
11/23/2009	Cocopah Indian Tribe	Ms. Sherry Cordova	USPS certified	NOI Published in Federal Register
11/23/2009	Chemehuevi Indian Tribe	Mr. Charles Wood	USPS certified	NOI Published in Federal Register
11/23/2009	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Mr. John James	USPS certified	NOI Published in Federal Register
11/23/2009	Augustine Band of Mission Indians	Ms. Maryann Green	USPS certified	NOI Published in Federal Register
11/23/2009	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Mr. Richard Milanovich	USPS certified	NOI Published in Federal Register
11/23/2009	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Mr. James Ramos	USPS certified	NOI Published in Federal Register

Date	Tribe	Contact Name	Communicated via	Comments/Actions
11/23/2009	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Mr. Robert Martin	USPS certified	NOI Published in Federal Register
11/23/2009	Fort Yuma Quechan Tribe	Mr. Michael Jackson	USPS certified	NOI Published in Federal Register
11/23/2009	Colorado River Indian Tribes	Mr. Eldred Enas	USPS certified	NOI Published in Federal Register
11/23/2009	Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	Mr. Mike Darrell	USPS certified	NOI Published in Federal Register
11/23/2009	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Ms. Mary Resvaloso	USPS certified	NOI Published in Federal Register
2/16/2010	Fort Yuma Quechan Tribe	Chmn. Michael Jackson	USPS	Letter expressing timeline concerns and the willingness to participate
3/5/2010	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Mr. Joe Ontiveros	USPS certified	Invite to participate in PA/Sec 106 Consultation
3/5/2010	Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	Chmn. Mike Darrell	USPS certified	Invite to participate in PA/Sec 106 Consultation
3/5/2010	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Mr. Richard Milanovich	USPS certified	Invite to participate in PA/Sec 106 Consultation
3/5/2010	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Ms. Patricia Garcia-Tuck, THPO	USPS certified	Invite to participate in PA/Sec 106 Consultation
3/5/2010	Augustine Band of Mission Indians	Chair Maryann Green	USPS certified	Invite to participate in PA/Sec 106 Consultation
3/5/2010	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Chmn. John James	USPS certified	Invite to participate in PA/Sec 106 Consultation
3/5/2010	Chemehuevi Indian Tribe	Chmn. Charles Wood	USPS certified	Invite to participate in PA/Sec 106 Consultation
3/5/2010	Colorado River Indian Tribes	Chmn. Eldred Enas	USPS certified	Invite to participate in PA/Sec 106 Consultation
3/5/2010	Fort Mojave Indian Tribe	Chmn. Timothy Williams	USPS certified	Invite to participate in PA/Sec 106 Consultation

Date	Tribe	Contact Name	Communicated via	Comments/Actions
3/5/2010	Fort Yuma Quechan Tribe	Pres. Michael Jackson	USPS certified	Invite to participate in PA/Sec 106 Consultation
3/5/2010	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Chmn. Robert Martin	USPS certified	Invite to participate in PA/Sec 106 Consultation
3/5/2010	Ramona Band of Mission Indians	Chmn. Manuel Hamilton	USPS certified	Invite to participate in PA/Sec 106 Consultation
3/5/2010	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Chmn. James Ramos	USPS certified	Invite to participate in PA/Sec 106 Consultation
3/5/2010	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Act. Chair Rosemary Morillo	USPS certified	Invite to participate in PA/Sec 106 Consultation
3/5/2010	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Chair Mary Resvaloso	USPS certified	Invite to participate in PA/Sec 106 Consultation
3/24/2010	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Mr. James Ramos	TELEPHONE	No answer/left msg re: PA Kick-off Meeting
3/24/2010	Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	Mr. Darrell Mike	TELEPHONE	No answer/left msg re: PA Kick-off Meeting
3/24/2010	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Mr. Sean Milanovich	TELEPHONE	No answer/left msg re: PA Kick-off Meeting
3/24/2010	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Ms. Patricia Garcia-Tuck, THPO	TELEPHONE	Preparing a response letter to the PA consultation letter from BLM
3/24/2010	Augustine Band of Mission Indians	Mr. David Saldivar	TELEPHONE	Will inquire with Tribe and return call next week
3/25/2010	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Ms. Judy Stapp	TELEPHONE	Do not plan on participating at this time
3/25/2010	Cocopah Indian Tribe	Ms. Sherry Cordova	TELEPHONE	No answer/left msg re: PA Kick-off Meeting
3/25/2010	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Ms. Ann Brierty	TELEPHONE	No answer/left msg re: PA Kick-off Meeting
3/25/2010	Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	Mr. Anthony Madrigal Jr.	TELEPHONE	They plan on participating in the PA development; email confirmation to follow

Date	Tribe	Contact Name	Communicated via	Comments/Actions
3/26/2010	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Ms. Ann Brierty	EMAIL	Will participate
3/29/2010	Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	Mr. Anthony Madrigal Jr.	EMAIL	Will Participate
4/6/2010	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Mr. Joe Ontiveros	TELEPHONE & EMAIL	Will participate in PA & discussed details for the April 23rd mtg; follow up email
4/6/2010	Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	Chmn. Mike Darrell	EMAIL	PA kick-off meeting details
4/6/2010	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Mr. Richard Milanovich	EMAIL	PA kick-off meeting details
4/6/2010	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Ms. Patricia Garcia-Tuck, THPO	EMAIL	PA kick-off meeting details
4/6/2010	Augustine Band of Mission Indians	Chair Maryann Green	EMAIL	PA kick-off meeting details
4/6/2010	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Chmn John James	EMAIL	PA kick-off meeting details
4/6/2010	Chemehuevi Indian Tribe	Chmn. Charles Wood	EMAIL	PA kick-off meeting details
4/6/2010	Colorado River Indian Tribes	Chmn. Eldred Enas	EMAIL	PA kick-off meeting details
4/6/2010	Fort Mojave Indian Tribe	Chmn. Timothy Williams	EMAIL	PA kick-off meeting details
4/6/2010	Fort Yuma Quechan Tribe	Pres. Michael Jackson	EMAIL	PA kick-off meeting details
4/6/2010	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Chmn. Robert Martin	EMAIL	PA kick-off meeting details
4/6/2010	Ramona Band of Mission Indians	Chmn. Manuel Hamilton	EMAIL	PA kick-off meeting details

Date	Tribe	Contact Name	Communicated via	Comments/Actions
4/6/2010	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Chmn. James Ramos	EMAIL	PA kick-off meeting details
4/6/2010	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Act. Chair Rosemary Morillo	EMAIL	PA kick-off meeting details
4/6/2010	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Chair Mary Resvaloso	EMAIL	PA kick-off meeting details
4/9/2010	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Mr. Joe Ontiveros	USPS certified	PA kick-off meeting details
4/9/2010	Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	Chmn. Mike Darrell	USPS certified	PA kick-off meeting details
4/9/2010	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Mr. Richard Milanovich	USPS certified	PA kick-off meeting details
4/9/2010	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Ms. Patricia Garcia-Tuck, THPO	USPS certified	PA kick-off meeting details
4/9/2010	Augustine Band of Mission Indians	Chair Maryann Green	USPS certified	PA kick-off meeting details
4/9/2010	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Chmn. John James	USPS certified	PA kick-off meeting details
4/9/2010	Chemehuevi Indian Tribe	Chmn. Charles Wood	USPS certified	PA kick-off meeting details
4/9/2010	Colorado River Indian Tribes	Chmn. Eldred Enas	USPS certified	PA kick-off meeting details
4/9/2010	Fort Mojave Indian Tribe	Chmn. Timothy Williams	USPS certified	PA kick-off meeting details
4/9/2010	Fort Yuma Quechan Tribe	Pres. Michael Jackson	USPS certified	PA kick-off meeting details
4/9/2010	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Chmn. Robert Martin	USPS certified	PA kick-off meeting details

Date	Tribe	Contact Name	Communicated via	Comments/Actions
4/9/2010	Ramona Band of Mission Indians	Chmn. Manuel Hamilton	USPS certified	PA kick-off meeting details
4/9/2010	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Chmn. James Ramos	USPS certified	PA kick-off meeting details
4/9/2010	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Act. Chair Rosemary Morillo	USPS certified	PA kick-off meeting details
4/9/2010	Torrea-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Chair Mary Resvaloso	USPS certified	PA kick-off meeting details
4/20/2010	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Ms. Ann Brierty	TELEPHONE	No answer/left msg re: PA Kick-off Meeting
4/20/2010	Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	Mr. Anthony Madrigal Jr.	TELEPHONE	Will attend PA Kick-off Meeting
4/20/2010	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Ms. Patricia Garcia-Tuck, THPO	TELEPHONE	Will attend PA Kick-off Meeting
4/20/2010	Augustine Band of Mission Indians	Mr. David Saldivar	TELEPHONE	No answer/left msg re: PA Kick-off Meeting
4/20/2010	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Ms. Judy Stapp	TELEPHONE	No answer/left msg re: PA Kick-off Meeting
4/20/2010	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Ms. Judy Stapp	TELEPHONE	Returned msg; will not attend PA Kick-off Meeting
4/21/2010	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Ms. Ann Brierty	TELEPHONE	Will not be able to attend PA Kick-off Meeting, but requests follow-up info.
4/21/2010	Augustine Band of Mission Indians	Mr. David Saldivar	TELEPHONE	Will not be attending PA Kick-off Meeting
4/21/2010	Chemehuevi Indian Tribe	Mr. Charles Wood (Office of)	TELEPHONE	Will not be attending PA Kick-off Meeting
4/22/2010	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Mr. Anthony Madrigal	EMAIL	Plans to attend PA Kick-off Meeting
4/23/2010	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Ms. Patricia Garcia-Tuck, THPO	IN PERSON	PA Kick-off Meeting

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Date	Tribe	Contact Name	Communicated via	Comments/Actions
4/23/2010	Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	Mr. Anthony Madrigal Jr.	IN PERSON	PA Kick-off Meeting
4/23/2010	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Mr. Joe Ontiveros	IN PERSON	PA Kick-off Meeting
4/23/2010	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Ms. Ann Brierty	IN PERSON	PA Kick-off Meeting
5/17/2010	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Ms. Patricia Garcia-Tuck, THPO	EMAIL	Send cultural resource reports via FTP
5/24/2010	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Ms. Patricia Garcia-Tuck, THPO	TELEPHONE & EMAIL	Send cultural resource reports via FTP

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1569 **Table 5. "CULTURAL RESOURCES Table 3: Dates of Inquiries Made to Native American Groups and their Replies" (Genesis**
1570 **Staff Assessment and Draft EIS, March 2010; pp.C3-57 and C3-58)**

Native American Group	Contact Person	Dates of Contact with BLM
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Richard Milanovitch, Chairman Richard Begay and Patty Tuck, Tribal Historic Preservation Officers	11/26/07 NAHC letter from BLM 01/29/08 Reply from Ms. Tuck 05/20/09 Meeting with BLM 06/05/09 Meeting with BLM 11/23/09 NOI letter from BLM
Ak-Chin Indian Community	Terry Enos, Chairman	11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Anza Cahuilla	Contact person unknown	05/20/09 Meeting with BLM 11/05/09 Meeting with BLM
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	Mary Ann Green, Chairperson	11/26/07 NAHC letter from BLM 11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	John A. James, Chairperson Judy Sapp, Cultural Resources Coordinator	11/26/07 NAHC letter from BLM 12/21/07 Reply from Ms. Sapp 05/20/09 Meeting with BLM 11/05/09 Meeting with BLM 11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Cahuilla Band of Indians	Anthony Madrigal, Jr., Chairperson	11/26/07 NAHC letter from BLM 11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Chemehuevi Reservation	Charles Wood, Chairperson	11/26/07 NAHC letter from BLM 11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter 12/09/09 Reply
Cocopah Tribal Council	Sherry Cordova, Chairwoman	11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Colorado River Indian Reservation	Daniel Eddy, Jr., Chairman Michael Tsosie, Cultural Contact	11/26/07 NAHC letter from BLM 11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation	Raphael Bear, President	11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Fort Mojave Indian Tribe	Timothy Williams, Chairperson Linda Otero, Director, AhaMakav Cultural Soc.	11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Gila River Indian Community Council	Richard Narcia, Governor	11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Havasupai Tribe	Rex Tilousi, Chairman	11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Hualapai Indian Tribe	Charles Vaughn, Chairman	11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Kaibab-Paiute Tribe	Carmen Bradley, Chairwoman	11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Los Coyotes Band of Indians	Katherine Staubel, Spokesperson	11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Richard Martin, Chairperson Brit W. Wilson, Cultural Resources	11/26/07 NAHC letter from BLM 05/20/09 Meeting with BLM 11/05/09 Meeting with BLM 11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians	Contact person unknown	05/20/09 Meeting with BLM 11/05/09 Meeting with BLM

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Quechan Indian Tribe	Michael Jackson, Sr. President Bridget Nash, Cultural Resources	12/18/07 Contact from Ms. Nash 06/23/08 Contact from Ms. Nash 04/29/09 Contact from Ms. Nash 05/21/09 Reports from BLM 05/29/09 Reports from BLM 06/09/09 Contact from Ms. Nash 09/03/09 Letter from Mr. Jackson 11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter 02/16/10 Letter from Mr. Jackson
Ramona Band of Mission Indians	Manuel Hamilton, Chairperson Joseph Hamilton, Vice Chairperson John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	11/26/07 NAHC letter from BLM 05/21/09 Meeting with BLM 11/05/09 Meeting with BLM 11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community Council	Joni Ramos, President	11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Ann Brierty, Environmental Department	11/26/07 NAHC letter from BLM 05/20/09 Meeting with BLM 11/05/09 Meeting with BLM 11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians	John Marcus, Chairman Terry Hughes, Tribal Administrator	11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Soboba Band of Mission Indians	Robert Salgado, Chairperson Bennae Calac, Cultural Resources Coordinator	11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
The Hopi Tribe	Wayne Taylor Jr., Chairman	11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Tohono O'oodham Nation	Vivian Saunders, Chairwoman	11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Raymond Torres, Tribal Administrator William J. Contreras, Cultural Resources Coordinator	11/26/07 NAHC letter from BLM 05/20/09 Meeting with BLM 11/05/09 Meeting with BLM 11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Twenty-nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	Mike Darrell, Chairperson	11/26/07 NAHC letter from BLM 05/20/09 Meeting with BLM 11/05/09 Meeting with BLM 11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Yavapai-Apache Nation	Jamie Fuller, Chairman	11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter
Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe	Ernie Jones, Sr., President	11/23/09 Copy of NOI letter

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1578 **Table 6: "CULTURAL RESOURCES Table 4: Details of Communication between BLM and Native American Groups" (Genesis**
1579 **Staff Assessment and Draft EIS, March 2010; pp.C3-60 and C3-61).**

Date	Group	Communication Details
12/18/07	Quechan Tribe	Bridget Nash replied: Expressed concerns for the potential impacts affiliated with the Tribe. Requests a copy of the cultural report once it is completed.
12/21/07	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Judy Sapp replied: If there are substantial impacts, the Tribe will request an in-person meeting with Morongo Tribal Historian and BLM staff. She requested additional cultural resource information and for the BLM to provide a report when it becomes available.
01/29/08	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Patty Tuck replied: The project is beyond both the Reservation lands and traditional use areas of the Tribe. Suggests contacting the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians, the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, the Twentynine Palms Band of Mission Indians, and the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians.
06/23/08	Quechan Tribe	Bridget Nash requests archaeological reports.
04/29/09	Quechan Tribe	A telephone and e-mail conversation between Bridget Nash (Quechan Tribe) and Wanda Raschkow (BLM); Ms. Nash sends requested reports and Ms. Raschkow sends e-mail regarding project status.
05/20/09	Multiple Tribes	A meeting was held to discuss various solar energy projects and transmission lines in the Chuckwalla and Coachella Valleys. Attendees included BLM staff C. Dalu, R. Queen, and J. Kalish and representatives from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Morongo Band of Mission Indians, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians, Anza Cahuilla, Ramona Band of Mission Indians, Twentynine Palms Band of Mission Indians, and San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.
05/21/09	Quechan Tribe	A letter was posted to Ms. Nash (Quechan Tribe) from BLM Palm Springs Field Office providing requested reports. C. Dalu sent Tetra Tech's archaeology reports.
05/29/09	Quechan Tribe	A package was posted to Ms. Nash (Quechan Tribe) from BLM Palm Springs Field Office providing requested reports.

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06/05/09	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Meeting with BLM and representatives of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians to discuss various solar projects.
06/09/09	Quechan Tribe	A telephone conversation between Bridget Nash (Quechan Tribe) and Wanda Raschkow (BLM); Ms. Raschkow reports status of project. Ms. Nash requests report. Ms. Raschkow indicates that a data sharing agreement will be necessary before providing archaeological reports and other sensitive data.
11/05/09	Multiple Tribes	Meeting with BLM to discuss various solar projects. Attendees included BLM staff and representatives from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Morongo Band of Mission Indians, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians, Anza Cahuilla, Ramona Band of Mission Indians, Twentynine Palms Band of Mission Indians, and San Manuel Band of Mission Indians. Tribes request a monthly report regarding all projects. The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians requests a site visit.
09/03/09	Quechan Tribe	BLM receives a letter from President Mike Jackson, Sr. commenting on the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement regarding solar development being developed for the six southwestern states. Concerns expressed over cultural resources and traditional cultural properties.
12/09/09	Chemehuevi Reservation	A telephone conversation between C. Dalu and a representative of the Chemehuevi Reservation expressing concern about the effect of Genesis, Palen, and Blythe solar projects on cultural resources and traditional cultural properties.
12/23/09	La Cuna de Aztlan Sacred Sites Protection Circle	This is a group composed of members from multiple tribes dedicated to the protection of sacred sites in traditional territories in the Colorado and Mojave Deserts. Their comments were included in a formal letter from the CAlifornians for Renewable Energy (CARE) in response to the BLM/CEC request for comments on the GSEP NOI. Concerned about damage to cultural resources such as trails and springs, in particular McCoy Spring.
02/16/10	Quechan Tribe	BLM receives a letter from President Mike Jackson, Sr. commenting on the regulatory approval schedule for the solar "fast-track" projects including Genesis. Concerns expressed about the ability of BLM to consult appropriately with the Tribe in the time frame envisioned. Also suggests that a Section 106 PA is inappropriate for these projects.

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APPENDIX J: MONITORING AND DISCOVERY PLAN

(DRAFT FOR CONSULTATION)
MONITORING AND DISCOVERY PLAN

NEXT ERA GENESIS FORD DRY LAKE SOLAR PROJECT RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

MODIFIED FROM THE

IMPERIAL VALLEY SOLAR PROJECT

IMPERIAL COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Submitted to:

Bureau of Land Management

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LSA

May 26, 2010

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INTRODUCTION

Next Era Genesis Solar LLC is proposing to construct the Next Era Genesis Ford Dry Lake Solar Project in Riverside County on lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and cultural resources have been documented in the project's area of potential effects (APE). Efforts are being made to design the project to avoid all known cultural resources eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The following will be discussed in this Monitoring/Discovery Plan:

- The measures necessary to avoid potential impacts to recorded cultural resources, including Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs)
- Professional standards
- Monitoring plan
- Discovery plan
- Avoidance/protection procedures
- Cultural resources training
- Curation

The entire surface of the APE of the proposed project has been surveyed. Multiple prehistoric and historic resources have been identified.

Project Description

The Next Era Genesis Ford Dry Lake Solar Project would construct a proposed 250-megawatt (MW) solar energy plant on approximately 1,800 acres of public lands in California administered by BLM California Desert District and the Palm Springs/South Coast Field Office. Next Era Genesis Ford Dry Lake Solar Project would utilize existing roads and construct new roads in the project area.

Regulatory Context

The proposed project requires authorization and issuance of a right-of-way grant by the BLM. The proposed project is a federal undertaking. Therefore, compliance with 36 CFR Part 800, regulations implementing the National Historic Preservation Act (as amended), is required. As the project may have an adverse effect on historic properties (resources eligible for or listed in the NRHP), the BLM has prepared a Programmatic Agreement (PA) stipulating treatment measures that will be implemented prior to construction. The preparation of a Monitoring and Discovery Plan are stipulated in the PA.

PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

The BLM shall ensure that all work is under the supervision of personnel meeting the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines* (as amended and annotated), *Professional Qualifications Standards*. The requirements are those used by the National Park Service, and have been previously published in the Code of Federal Regulations (36 CFR Part 61). The qualifications define minimum education and experience required to perform identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment activities. BLM shall obtain résumés of prospective consultants and verify credentials of supervisory personnel and staff as necessary.

Archaeology

The minimum professional qualifications for supervisory personnel in archaeology shall be a graduate degree in archaeology, anthropology, or closely related field plus the following:

- At least one year of full-time professional experience or equivalent specialized training in archaeological research, administration or management
- At least four months of supervised field and analytic experience in general North American archaeology
- Demonstrated ability to carry research to completion

In addition to these minimum qualifications, a professional in prehistoric archaeology shall have at least one year of full-time professional experience at a supervisory level in the study of archaeological resources of the prehistoric period. A professional in historic archaeology shall have at least one year of full-time professional experience at a supervisory level in the study of archaeological resources of the historic period.

DEFINITION OF RESOURCE TYPES

Below are examples of archaeological sites that might be encountered during construction or additional surveys.

Artifact Scatter

This type of site contains a light surface scatter of artifacts such as cores, bifaces, ground stone or milling tools, pottery, and debitage. Artifact scatters may represent short-term resting areas along trails or special-purpose sites. Ecofacts, such as bone and shell, are not present at sites of this type.

Prehistoric Habitation Site

This type of resource is characterized by a variety of ecofacts and artifacts and may contain bedrock milling features, suggesting that many different activities occurred, and perhaps people in the past were living at this location. Occupation may have been for a short period of time, seasonally over hundreds of years, or may represent a village site occupied throughout most of the year. When occupied for short

periods of time, habitation sites are referred to as "short-term habitation sites" or "temporary camps." When occupied by large numbers of individuals over a long period of time, habitation sites are referred to as "long-term habitation sites" or "villages." In addition to well-defined, often deep, cultural deposits (midden), indications of habitation sites are the presence of fire hearths and burned bone, indicating that food was being prepared and cooking occurred.

Isolate

An isolate is defined as the presence of fewer than three artifacts. An isolate does not constitute a site.

Lithic Scatter

A lithic or flake scatter contains a scatter of only flaked stone tools such as cores, stone debitage, or bifaces that may have been created from one or more distinct lithic reduction episodes. If no subsurface distribution is evident, a lithic scatter is often referred to as a "sparse lithic scatter."

Quarry

A quarry is a location where the primary activity consisted of procuring material for stone tools. Quarry sites may be extensive and involve the mining of lithic material, or the site may be an area where cobbles from outcrops were tested for suitability. Quarry sites do not usually contain ceramics, bedrock milling, or faunal material. Occasionally, areas exhibiting limited testing of locally available lithic material are referred to as lithic scatters, when they are more appropriately limited quarry areas.

Archaeosediments

Archaeosediments are sediments created by intentional or unintentional human activity (Waters 1992:33). Other terms employed are anthropogenic and anthropic soils. Archaeosediments include middens, which are a combination of chemically-altered natural sediments, accumulated organic and inorganic refuse, and sediment brought onto the site on the soles of feet and clothing (Waters 1992:33). A shell midden is the accumulation of ecofactual remains of marine shellfish collected and processed for subsistence purposes. Midden deposits can be viewed as refuse deposits that are often associated with habitation sites. In other words, people often produce trash where they camp and live. Since these deposits contain subsistence data, midden studies are important. The researcher must decide whether midden deposits are the result of food processing in preparation for transport, foraging dinner camps, or habitation-related activity.

Native American Heritage Value

It is possible that sites, features, or objects from sites may possess sacred or ceremonial value to local Native Americans. Research into each site and its constituent cultural remains will provide a basis for analysis of its potential heritage value. Interested tribes will be consulted regarding resources located within the project area (APE).

Historic

Historic sites date to after the presence of written records in an area and are greater than 45 years old. Historical archaeology sites may exhibit glass, metal, and ceramic artifacts, to name just a few. The

following types of historical archaeological sites might be expected (this list is not necessarily complete or comprehensive):

- Refuse scatters: often are represented by surface scatters or piles of metal cans, bottles, etc.
- Desert Training Center related activities
- Water conveyance systems
- Railroad camps: they exhibit evidence for the preparation of meals, often obtained from metal cans.

2.0 AVOIDANCE AND PRESERVATION

Avoidance of all cultural resources is preferred and is the goal of the BLM. If cultural resources are discovered during construction and they are eligible for listing in the NRHP, implementation of a data recovery program may be necessary. If avoidance and minimization alternatives are not feasible, then data recovery through archaeological excavation may be warranted. Archaeological sites are most often determined eligible for the NRHP under Criterion 4, "potential for important information." The important information can often be characterized by the physical data, the artifacts, and features in the ground. Archaeological excavations may recover this information. This form of mitigation is called data recovery and includes scientific analyses and the preparation of a technical report. The purpose of conducting a mitigative excavation is to recover, analyze, and document in written form the important information contained within an archaeological site. The report must meet professional standards discussed later in this plan.

As stated above, avoidance of cultural resources during construction is preferred. Whenever practicable, an archaeological site that is determined eligible for listing in the NRHP should be left in place and preserved from damage. Avoidance and minimization alternatives should be also considered as the first option for sites not evaluated. Avoidance measures may include limiting the size of the undertaking to reduce the effect, modification of the undertaking through redesign, and monitoring of ground-disturbance activities to record significant archaeological remains if they are encountered.

2.1 Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs)

Newly discovered and previously known prehistoric and historic archaeological sites located within project's APE shall be designated as Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs). Construction personnel shall be instructed how to avoid ESAs.

All construction personnel shall be trained regarding the recognition of possible buried cultural remains, including prehistoric and historic resources during construction, prior to the initiation of construction or ground-disturbing activities. BLM shall complete training for all construction personnel. Training shall inform all construction personnel of the procedures to be followed upon the discovery of archaeological materials, including Native American burials.

2.2 Plan of ESA Establishment and Designation

1. The Archaeologist shall flag and/or fence the cultural resource.
2. The lead construction engineer (resident engineer [RE]) and all supervisory personnel shall be informed by the BLM archaeologist and/or its representative of the presence and location of all ESAs within the project area and the need to maintain integrity of the ESAs.

3. The BLM archaeologist and /or its representative shall convey the archaeological sensitivity of the resource to the construction personnel.
4. Construction personnel shall be informed that ESAs are strictly off-limits to construction, and entrance is not allowed at any time. ESAs shall not be described as archaeological sites. The exact location of cultural resources is confidential.
5. For prehistoric resources, the BLM archaeologist shall consult with interested Native American tribes regarding the sensitivity of the area and any new discoveries. BLM shall make a reasonable and good faith effort to address concerns. The BLM shall consider the role of Native Americans regarding supporting the monitoring of significant Native American resources within and adjacent to project impact areas.
6. Archaeological monitors shall ensure that no ground-disturbing activities take place within the boundaries of any ESA.
7. Archaeological monitors shall immediately report all violations to BLM.
8. BLM and the archaeological monitors shall observe and maintain avoidance of the ESAs. Results of this effort shall be presented in the monitoring report for the project.

If a resource cannot be avoided, then the resource would be evaluated for eligibility for listing in the NRHP.

Training

BLM shall provide a background briefing for supervisory construction personnel describing the potential for exposing cultural resources, the location of any potential ESA, and procedures to treat unexpected discoveries. A Next Era Genesis Ford Dry Lake Solar Project training document has been prepared and shall be provided to construction personnel in support of the on-site training described below. The training document provides prehistoric, historic and regulatory contexts, the roles of BLM and the archaeological monitors, the responsibilities and authority of the monitors, an outline of discovery protocols, and examples of artifacts. The cultural resources training shall include the following:

1. Summary of the archaeological and cultural sensitivity of the area.
2. Regulatory context and BLM protocols.
3. Project roles and responsibilities for the BLM archaeologist and the archaeological monitors.
4. Authority of archaeological monitors to halt work.
5. Basic artifact recognition.
6. The understanding that if construction personnel observe cultural material or what appears to be a cultural resource, the BLM archaeologist and/or representative shall be contacted immediately. Construction personnel shall have the requisite contact information.
7. The explicit understanding that cultural resources and human remains are not to be disturbed.
8. The procedures to follow if cultural material and human burials are observed:
    - Work halts immediately.
    - The location is secured and made off-limits to ground disturbing activities.
    - The construction foreman and BLM archaeologist are called immediately.
    - Work does not re-commence until authorized by the BLM archaeologist.

3.0 MONITORING PLAN

3.1 Monitoring

An archaeological monitor will be present during construction. Additionally, monitoring of ground-disturbing activities within 50 feet of a known cultural resources is required. Monitors are to ensure that ESAs are properly (and adequately) marked and protected. A Native American monitor is required at all sensitive prehistoric resource locations. Safety is paramount, and all monitors shall undergo safety briefings and shall abide by all Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) and project safety requirements. Monitors have the authority to halt work. BLM shall maintain a record of the safety briefings and require that all monitors participate. The following list outlines the qualifications and responsibilities of the archaeological monitors.

1. The qualifications of monitors shall be confirmed by the BLM. The consultant shall provide résumés and references. The monitors must be familiar with the types of historic and prehistoric resources within the study area.
2. Monitors shall maintain a daily work log. The log shall include:
    a. Date and time of work
    b. Area of work
    c. Type of work and equipment present
    d. Construction activities performed
    e. Monitoring activities performed (e.g., protection of ESA)
    f. Cultural resources present
    g. Name of Native American monitor (if present)
3. Color digital photographs shall be taken, as appropriate, to document monitoring activities. All ESAs, at a minimum, shall be photographically documented prior to, during, and after construction in their vicinity. If previously unknown or inadequately documented cultural resources are encountered during monitoring, BLM and the monitors shall follow the procedures presented in the section titled *Discovery Treatment Plan*.
4. Written memo updates shall be provided weekly. The weekly memos shall identify the monitors present, dates worked, and their locations for that week. The memo shall present the results of monitoring for that week. Once monitoring has been completed, a monitoring report shall be drafted for review and approval by the BLM archaeologist. The monitoring report shall present the following:
    a. All monitoring activities
    b. Location of monitoring
    c. Dates of monitoring
    d. Personnel participating and their qualifications

e. Resources (ESAs) satisfactorily protected

f. Damaged resources, including the effects and the significance

g. Discovered resources and their significance (if any)

h. Management and treatment measures implemented

The report will be reviewed and approved by the BLM archaeologist and will be prepared per *ARMR* (OHP 1989) format guidelines.

5. Monitors shall ensure that all ESAs are avoided and protected. This includes verification that the current conditions of known significant resources do not change as part of this project. If protected sites exhibit physical changes, the protection measures are inadequate and need to be immediately changed and improved under direction from the BLM archaeologist. Earthmoving within 50 feet of a significant resource may be halted.

6. If individual artifacts are exposed during monitoring, they will be mapped in situ, collected, analyzed in the consultant's laboratory, cataloged, and curated. A curation agreement will be established with a curation facility that meets federal standards).

7. If a feature (cluster of in situ artifacts, intact hearth, foundation, etc.) is exposed during monitoring, construction activities will be diverted briefly until the project archaeologist has had the opportunity to assess the find and make appropriate recommendations. Consultant recommendations shall be provided to the BLM and in accordance with the *Discovery Treatment Plan* provided later in this document. Avoidance is preferred and, if a resource cannot be avoided, then first it must be evaluated. If the resource is significant, then avoidance must be reconsidered. If the significant resource cannot be avoided, then treatment measures (including possibly data recovery) must be implemented prior to recommencing construction. The details of this process are also discussed in the *Discovery Treatment Plan* provided later in this document. During the field implementation of archaeological studies, earthmoving within 50 feet may be halted.

   After mitigation of site impacts has been completed, and if additional cultural material is exposed by grading in the same site, additional hand-excavation will not be required unless the additional material represents a new kind of data not recovered during previous data recovery at that site. Such new data would consist of artifact classes and features not recovered during previous mitigation. Features may include hearths, refuse pits, and burials. Even if no additional hand-excavation is required, the newly exposed material will be mapped and collected.

8. If human remains are encountered, a course of action following the requirements set forth in 43 CFR 10 and the BLM Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) Protocols. This would include stopping work in the exclusion area for a period of no more than 30 days while the consultation requirements of NAGPRA are completed. Work on the undertaking can proceed outside of the exclusion area. Should these BLM NAGPRA protocols not be followed, a violation of NAGPRA and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) may take place. ARPA allows the government to assess civil fines and to proceed with criminal prosecution depending on the nature of the violation.

4.0 DISCOVERY PLAN

4.1 Plan of Treatment of Discoveries

This Discovery Plan addresses the actions to be taken should discoveries occur during project implementation. Potential discoveries in the Imperial Valley Solar project area are divided into two categories, each requiring distinct management procedures: treatment of previously unknown artifacts, features, site components, or sites; and treatment of human remains discoveries. The procedures to be followed, should such discoveries be made during the treatment program or during project implementation, are reviewed below.

If human remains are encountered, the course of action will follow the requirements set forth in 43 CFR 10 and the BLM Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) Protocols. This would include stopping work in the exclusion area for a period of no more than 30 days while the consultation requirements of NAGPRA are completed. Work on the undertaking can proceed outside of the exclusion area. Should these BLM NAGPRA protocols not be followed, a violation of NAGPRA and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) may take place. ARPA allows the government to assess civil fines and to proceed with criminal prosecution depending on the nature of the violation.

Whereas the protocols below apply to all discoveries, specific management and treatment measures may vary according to the resource type discovered, the discovery location within the project area, and anticipated project effects. Specific field and laboratory methods are presented in Appendix A.

Management of Previously Unknown Sites, Site Components, or Features

Previously unknown artifacts, features, site components, or even sites may be encountered during archaeological monitoring. The spatial distribution of features and their functional types are important aspects of the research design, both in terms of intra-site structure and spatial organization and in the distribution of features associated with the ridgeline cultural landscape. Some potential for buried remains occurs within depositional environments present within the APE.

Recovery and documentation of cultural materials will, at minimum, include mapping the discovery location and may also include one or more of the following: photographs; illustrations of artifacts, features, or soil profiles; surface artifact collection; and test or data recovery excavations. The procedures outlined below will be adhered to should there be archaeological discoveries during construction monitoring for the project. A discussion of the disposition and curation of recovered artifacts is presented later in this in the section titled *Data Management and Curation*.

Guidelines for the treatment of new discoveries within the project area are as follows:

- The archaeological monitor shall have the authority to halt work in discovery vicinities and redirect heavy equipment away from the discovery site.
- All ground-disturbing activities that would adversely impact a newly discovered cultural resource will be halted. The horizontal and vertical limits of the resource within the impact area shall be determined. The resource shall be protected by physical barriers and the presence of monitors to ensure that further disturbance to the resource is avoided and to minimize impacts.
- The BLM shall apply the criteria for listing in the NRHP including the following:

  (A) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history and cultural heritage;

  (B) It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

  (C) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; and/or

  (D) It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- If the cultural resource is determined by the BLM to be a historic property (eligible for the NRHP), consultation will take place to determine the appropriate treatment measures.
- BLM shall consult with Native American groups or other interested parties regarding the treatment of the find.
- As needed, a data recovery plan shall be developed by the consultant under direction and in coordination with the BLM and to recover the significant values contained by newly discovered resources. Recovered data shall be processed, analyzed, and reported concurrent with other sites addressed during the treatment program. Please refer to the specific field and laboratory methods in Appendix A.
- If individual non-diagnostic artifacts are exposed during monitoring or construction, they shall be mapped in situ. If diagnostic artifacts are exposed, they shall be mapped, collected, analyzed in our laboratory, catalogued, and curated.
- If a feature (e.g., cluster of in situ artifacts, intact hearth, or foundation) is exposed during monitoring, construction activities shall be diverted until the find can be assessed and appropriate recommendations made. If excavation is required, it shall be accomplished expediently. Features will be exposed and recovered using standard excavation techniques, with care taken to maintain the provenance of the feature as a distinct unit. The feature shall be photographed and mapped in place prior to recovery. Samples shall be recovered for special analyses (e.g., radiocarbon, macrobotanical, palynological, or faunal) as appropriate to the character of the feature. Artifacts collected will be analyzed in the consultant's laboratory, cataloged, and temporarily curated.
- A determination shall be made as to whether a new discovery is part of an existing site or a previously unknown cultural resource. Based on that determination, existing DPR forms shall be updated to include the discovery. The potential significance of newly discovered sites or site components shall be evaluated relative to the research design.
- If a new site or significant component of a previously recorded site is discovered, construction activities will be halted in the area until an assessment of the find can be made. If it is determined that the site has the potential to yield important data that can address research questions, a sample of the

site area will be hand-excavated using the standard archaeological procedures described in the Appendix A. BLM will be informed by the consultant as to the estimated time necessary for NRHP eligibility. The assessment will include mapping the locations and elevations of new discoveries. To the extent possible, boundary definition, assessment of content and integrity, and assessment of eligibility shall be accomplished with STP excavations. At minimum, such mitigation of site impacts will include recording, excavation, and reporting of major features or artifact concentrations uncovered and recovery/curation of a sample of uncovered artifacts where practicable.

- Construction activities in the discovery area shall not resume until the site treatment is completed. The consultant shall prepare a very brief report of the findings, eligibility evaluation, and propose avoidance measures and provisions to minimize impacts specific to that discovery that shall be submitted to BLM for review and concurrence. If further disturbance cannot be minimized, then it's the cultural resources contractor would provide justification and recommendations for data recovery to the BLM. If the BLM determines that disturbance is justified, then recommendations for data recovery would be reviewed by the BLM for adequacy and to evaluate the cost of treatment versus the cost of project redesign. Interested Native American community members would be consulted if the resource is contains a Native American context. Only after BLM review and approval of a site specific data recovery plan, would such excavation be performed. Data recovery would collect a representative sample of the deposits that would be destroyed.
- The discovery of human remains during project implementation requires special procedures, as discussed below.
- If additional cultural material is exposed by construction after mitigation of site impacts has been performed per the Discovery Treatment Plan, additional hand-excavation will not be required unless the material represents a new type of data. Such new data would consist of artifact classes and features not recovered in previous excavations. However, even if no additional excavation is required, the newly exposed material shall be mapped and collected.
- Discoveries and their treatment relative to the research shall be reported in the final monitoring report for the project. A separate report of findings and interpretation relative to a research design will be prepared if data recovery excavations are employed for mitigative site treatment.

MANAGEMENT AND TREATMENT OF HUMAN REMAINS

Human remains may be discovered in situ during the field excavation program, which includes the test unit excavations. Additionally, human remains may be discovered during the laboratory processing and analysis phases of the treatment program, since recovered cultural residues will be washed through the wet screening station and cultural constituents are not often visible to the excavators or screeners. Archaeological monitoring both within and outside site areas is also planned, during which isolated or disarticulated human remains may be uncovered. One of the objectives of archaeological monitoring is to identify such remains while they are still in place so they and their context can be managed in a manner that is sensitive to the Native American community or other ancestors and addresses existing regulations.

If human remains are encountered, course of action will follow the requirements set forth in 43 CFR 10 and the BLM Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) Protocols. This would include stopping work in the exclusion area for a period of no more than 30 days while the consultation requirements of NAGPRA are completed. Work on the undertaking can proceed outside of

the exclusion area. Should these BLM NAGPRA protocols not be followed, a violation of NAGPRA and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) may take place. ARPA allows the government to assess civil fines and to proceed with criminal prosecution depending on the nature of the violation.

While it is hoped that human remains will not be encountered during the treatment program, the possibility exists that such a discovery can occur, and procedures are included herein to address such an event. When skeletal remains that may be human are encountered, the following steps will be taken:

- For field situations, archaeological investigations or project construction activities in the discovery area will cease, and the archaeological monitor or field archaeologist will notify the Principal Investigator and BLM.
- Human remains will be treated with respect and dignity, with care taken to limit disturbance and maintain the association of the remains with any accompanying funerary items and their physical setting. Archaeological investigations or project development work will not resume in the discovery area until the appropriate recovery and management actions have been completed.
- The specific location of the discovery will be withheld from public disclosure, as will the location of any reburial site.
- No excavation of human remains will be put on public display in any manner, nor photographed, except for the purpose of scientific documentation. No photographs of human remains will be distributed to the public or published.

For laboratory situations, where small bone or fragments may be identified as sensitive, similar notification and management procedures will be followed, and strict provenance controls will be maintained. The initial step is expert identification. The next steps include consultation with tribes, and preparation of a written plan for management of the remains.

5.0 DATA MANAGEMENT and CURATION

5.1 TECHNICAL REPORT PREPARATION AND DISSEMINATION

Reports regarding training, monitoring, consultation, evaluation, and data recovery (if necessary), will be responsive to contemporary professional standards. This will include the *Secretary of Interior's Standards for Archaeological Documentation* (OHP 1989).

A comprehensive technical report may be required that will present the results of monitoring, evaluation, and treatment programs completed in relation to the Genesis Solar Energy Project. The production and dissemination of the technical report is the final step in treatment. The consultant is responsible for technical report preparation, with BLM oversight and final document approval. The technical report and ancillary studies will also be responsive to contemporary professional standards and to the *ARMR* (OHP1989). Precise locational data may be provided in a separate appendix if it appears that its release could jeopardize archaeological sites.

The draft report(s) will contain cultural background, the results of Native American consultation, a description of the physical environment, a research design, methods and results sections, and a discussion of meaning (interpretation). Results of lab and specialized analyses will be given as well as a discussion of spatial and temporal distributions, as appropriate to the individual report. At a minimum, final technical report(s) resulting from actions pursuant to this treatment plan will be provided by BLM to the Eastern Information Center.

5.2 CURATION IN PERPETUITY

Following completion of laboratory and analytical procedures, project collections will be prepared for permanent curation according to Smithsonian Institution guidelines and the requirements of the permanent curatorial facility. Materials to be curated include archaeological specimens and samples, site catalogs, field notes, field and analysis forms, feature and burial records, maps, plans, profile drawings, photo logs, photographic negatives, consultants' reports or special studies, and two copies of the final technical report. These materials will be curated at a facility that meets federal standards as promulgated at 36 CFR Part 79, *Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections*.

Appendix A

Specific Field and Laboratory Methods

Standard archaeological field, laboratory, and analysis methods that are consistent with current scientific and regional procedures will be used for the Genesis Solar Energy Project. This appendix addresses newly discovered sites that cannot be avoided by project construction. Upon unanticipated discovery of intact cultural deposits, including features, the BLM will evaluate the resource for listing in the NRHP.

Strategies will include controlled excavations, which consist primarily of Shovel Test Pits (STPs) and 1 × 1 m Test Excavation Units (TEUs) and/or larger block exposures that are hand-excavated with strict provenance controls using shovels, trowels, picks, and other tools. Supervised mechanical excavations may also be used where appropriate as well as remote sensing surveys.

Archaeological resources are normally determined eligible under Criterion D, potential for important information. The resource must clearly demonstrate the potential and must exhibit the requisite physical integrity. The presence of diagnostic (datable) material and/or artifacts allowing the opportunity to date the site is imperative. Resources in disturbed contexts with no opportunity to be dated are often ineligible for the NRHP. If a resource is eligible and cannot be avoided by construction, BLM may decide to conduct data recovery and excavate a representative sample of the site employing the excavation strategies below.

FIELD METHODS

Surface Scrapes

Surface scrapes are employed in areas of dense vegetation and simply involve scraping the ground with a shovel in large units to expose the surface for examination.

Shovel Test Pits

STPs are preliminary tests for the presence of subsurface cultural deposits. It is expected that they will be used to delineate the boundaries of previously unknown sites, site components, or large, diffuse features, should they be discovered during archaeological fieldwork or monitoring. STPs normally measure approximately 35−40 centimeters in diameter and are excavated in incremental 20-centimeter levels. The number and distribution of STPs depend upon the size and geomorphic setting of each site. Each STP is excavated to 1 meter or to bedrock, whichever is encountered first, with the ground surface serving as reference for depth measurements. Excavated fill is reduced through 1/4 -inch mesh hardware cloth, and recovered artifacts are collected and bagged by level, with reference numbers assigned and typical labeling information provided. Stockpiled dirt is returned to the STP upon completion; shovel test forms are completed for each unit. Due to the small volume of STP excavations, caution must be exercised in

interpreting results. While positive findings clearly indicate the presence of subsurface remains, negative results cannot be assumed to indicate the absence of a subsurface component.

Auger Excavation

Auger excavations are used to define soil stratigraphy, to locate bedrock, or to test for the presence of cultural remains at greater depth, including potentially buried deposits. With extension handles, this procedure can accurately locate and trace soil strata at depths of several meters. Augers can be placed in the bottom of STPs or other excavation units to further test for depth of deposit when additional excavation is otherwise impossible. However, the small volume of most auger borings limits the usefulness of this procedure for mapping the absence of subsurface cultural deposits with certainty. On each site, auger tests are sequentially numbered, and recovered materials are bagged, labeled, transported, and processed in the same manner as other excavated materials. Reference log numbers are assigned to each provenance unit, and an auger form is completed. Auger test locations are plotted on the site plan views, and auger holes are covered upon completion with the dirt available from the initial screening reduction.

Test Excavation Units

Manually excavated TEUs afford larger subsurface exposures than STPs and are used to recover representative samples of subsurface artifacts with controlled depth information. In general, TEUs measure 1 square meter (1 × 1 m) to 4 square meters (2 × 2 m); however, dimensions may vary according to circumstances, and adjacent units may be excavated in various configurations to develop block exposures. For example, site depth is a determinant for defining unit size. Unit depths greater than 1.5 meters require the opening of an adjacent unit for health and safety issues as well as for facility of excavation and recording. Also, additional exploration and exposure of a feature that extends beyond the boundaries of a TEU may be necessary. Excavation proceeds by 10-centimeter arbitrary levels unless natural or cultural strata are present; then, levels are subdivided to maintain these distinctions. Contour levels are maintained by measuring depth from the existing surface. An excavation level record is completed for each level. As appropriate, other records are completed, including plan views, profiles of test units, and descriptions of features. In addition, test units are selectively photographed during excavation to show artifact and/or stratigraphic associations, profiles, features, or other data.

Test units will be numbered by a sequential designation. The highest corner of each test pit is designated the unit's datum for elevation control. This corner will be marked with a pin flag labeled with the test unit's number. Depths of units are determined by empirical site stratigraphy. In alluvial or aeolian deposits, units can range up to several meters below the surface of the site. Whenever possible, units will be excavated to bedrock, to two consecutive culturally sterile levels (20 cm), or to sediments that are clearly not of a culturally relevant age.

Hand-excavation of test units will normally be accomplished using shovels, trowels, rock bars, and picks, depending on the composition of the sediments and the nature of the cultural deposits. In feature contexts,

trowels, brushes, and other small implements may be appropriate. Special methods are used in the excavation of features, including sample collections suitable for special study. Charcoal (for radiocarbon assay) is collected when present. Depending upon excavation context and research design issues, other samples that may be collected include bulk sediment for humate analysis and/or chemical analysis, pollen and/or phytolith, and flotation. Excavated soils are typically screened through ⅛-inch mesh to reduce sediment volume and bagged and tagged as previously described.

Water Screening

Water screening is a technique for screening excavated sediments if it is determined that dry screening is not productive for observing and recovering cultural material. This may be the case, for example, if the site soils contain a high clay content, are very wet, or are otherwise resistant to dry-screening reduction. It will be determined on a site-by-site basis whether water screening is necessary.

If water screening is employed, ⅛-inch mesh screen will still be used. The screen residues are first reduced as much as possible by dry screening and then placed in buckets and appropriately labeled with provenance information and a unique reference number. This reference number (bucket/bag log number, special sample number) is used to track cultural residues through the wet-screening station, where residues are washed, bagged, and organized for transfer to the archaeological laboratory. The use of the reference number system provides quality assurance of provenance controls. A log is kept so that each sample is accounted for and can be tracked.

Trenching

Where trenching is conducted, an archaeologist and/or geoarchaeologist will direct backhoe operation. The duties of this person include selecting trench locations and their dimensions, monitoring the backhoe while in operation, and examining profiles. Depths of trenches are determined by the site context. For safety, trenches deeper than 1.5 meters should be double width or shored. This is an OSHA requirement. Trench walls are photographed and profiled, and stratigraphic units are described. To facilitate accurate sketching, elevation-control stakes are placed at 20-meter intervals along the excavated portions of the trench. Trench profiles will be cleaned and examined at least every 5 meters. The depth of stratigraphic boundaries is measured from the surface, with strata boundaries extrapolated between mapping points. Standard sedimentary and soil variables are recorded for each stratum, utilizing the terminology of the "Description of Horizons" supplement of *Agricultural Handbook 18* (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1951). Such recorded variables include (1) description of contacts; (2) soil color; (3) textures; (4) boulder and gravel content; (5) large clast angularity (gravel size and larger); (6) large clast lithology; (7) soil structure, consistency, and plasticity; (8) root content and form; (9) sedimentary structure; (10) disturbance; and (11) organic content. Standard data on soils and sediments are recorded on the Soil Worksheet. As warranted, diagnostic artifacts and special samples may be collected from trench profiles. These collections will be point provenanced and assigned individual numbers.

Back dirt from the trenches will be sample screened at no less than 5-meter intervals through ⅛-inch mesh. Water screening will be conducted, if necessary. All features encountered will be exposed by hand. Features will be recorded and mapped on feature forms and photographically documented.

Each trench is marked with a wooden stake labeled with the trench designation. A master list of trenches with their locations, dimensions, and general observations is maintained, and trench locations are included on the site map. Backfilling of trenches is done by backhoe after manual excavations on a site are complete. The wooden stakes marking trench locations should be left in place for mapping.

Feature Excavation

Features will be exposed in plan view. If necessary, additional excavation units will be opened as a block. All feature components will be mapped and photographed. If appropriate, the feature will be bisected and profiled. Soil samples will be collected to allow the studies discussed below.

Geomorphology

The use of geomorphology in archaeological excavations has increased substantially over the last decade. A trained geomorphologist/geoarchaeologist will determine and discuss landform context and site formation processes, including the issue of disturbance, and will profile select trenches and excavation units. The geomorphologist will also help determine where trenches should be placed to obtain the best cross-section of the site stratigraphy.

Remote Sensing

There are several types of remote sensing techniques that are useful to locate buried features and other anomalies on archaeological sites. These techniques are noninvasive and, when used in combination with hand-excavation, can greatly increase the efficiency of the latter by indicating areas worthy of investigation.

Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR). GPR is a geophysical method that has been developed over the past 30 years for shallow, high-resolution, subsurface investigations of the earth. GPR uses high-frequency pulsed electromagnetic waves to acquire subsurface information. Energy is propagated downward into the ground and is reflected back to the surface from boundaries at which there are electrical property contrasts. GPR is a method that is commonly used for environmental, engineering, archeological, and other shallow investigations (Vendl 2003).

Resistivity Surveys. Another method, soil-resistivity survey, uses an electrical current introduced into the soil to locate anomalies. The ease or difficulty with which this current flows within the soil is then measured, and resistant areas are mapped (Grenda et al. 1998). Results are useful using this technique when the resistivity contrasts between the archaeological record and the surrounding soil matrix.

Magnetic-Field Gradient Survey. Magnetic-field gradient survey consists of mapping deviations from the uniformity of the earth's magnetic field (Grenda et al. 1998). This technique is based upon the magnetic field gradient being consistently zero, with deviations from this uniformity indicating archaeological features. Magnetic-field gradient surveys are particularly useful in detecting remnant magnetization that originates from heating the iron oxides found in most soils in features such as hearths, fire pits, and ceramic concentrations.

Mapping Methods

Point Provenance Method. The point provenance method is employed to map the locations of diagnostic artifacts, tools, and other items or significant features prior to collection or excavation, or to collect the surface of low-density sites. Collected materials are assigned sequential reference numbers by site, and the location of each is documented relative to the primary site datum. The reference number is used in preparation of the site map and in presentation of tabled data and artifact illustrations provided in the technical report.

Electronic Distance Measurer Method. The electronic distance measurer (EDM) method is typically used during testing and data-recovery programs where provenance accuracy is critical for meaningful interpretation of cultural resources. The EDM method provides precise locational data in three dimensions. Because each mapping shot records the vertical azimuth as well as distance and bearing, site topography can also be easily documented. To make maximum use of the precision afforded by this mapping technique, data are linked to AutoCAD and geographic information system (GIS) software data and downloaded or entered into an electronic mapping program for output. When the mapping data are plotted, the result is a precise scaled map.

An electronic total station is used for the EDM method, and a single primary mapping station is located in a central area of each property. Sub-data are established as needed, especially on large sites or those with diverse topography. Stations are established with a well-embedded nine-inch nail, and demarked with black-and-pink striped surveyor's flagging. Station labeling includes the station number, site number (permanent designation if available, field number if not), research organization, and date. At large properties, secondary mapping data can be established, keyed to the primary datum, and properly labeled to facilitate recordation of cultural, topographic, and other data.

A data receiver is used with the total station, and preprogramming the upload data receiver eliminates the need for extensive paper data records. Even with use of a data receiver, detailed mapping notes are maintained, and electronic data are backed up and/or downloaded on a daily basis. When the data receiver is not used or functions improperly, the horizontal azimuth, vertical azimuth, horizontal distance, UTM

coordinates (if data are tied into system), and brief description (e.g., metate, biface, contour, projectile point) of each mapping shot are recorded on forms designed for this purpose.

The EDM will be used to map the locations of diagnostic artifacts, tools, features, artifact or rock clusters, site loci, disturbances to the resource's contextual integrity, important natural features, and other data appropriate to the resource or research design. During the evaluation program in the project area, the EDM method will be used to document the locations and relative elevations of trenches, controlled demolition blocks, excavation units, collection units (point provenance or grid collections), cultural and natural features, paleosurfaces, and other data as appropriate.

More than one prism can be utilized in conjunction with the EDM. For mapping large properties or landscape features, the use of two or more prisms may be preferred to maximize productive use of the EDM by limiting delays between shots. Radio communication will be maintained when the EDM mapping method is employed due to the extensive distances between the mapping station and the shot locations, which can be up to 1.6 kilometers.

Photographs and Illustrations

Photographic documentation will include color digital photographs taken throughout all phases of site treatment. Photographs can include site overviews to show the site's physiographic and environmental setting, hand and mechanical excavations in action, and features and unit wall profiles. Black-and-white 35 mm photographs will also be used to document features and wall profiles when appropriate. Photographs will be recorded on standard photographic logs identifying the frame, day, month, year, time, subject, and direction of view. Illustrative photographs will be included in the draft technical report.

Sketches or illustrations of unique features and artifacts are also beneficial in depicting details that are sometimes not evident in photographs. These techniques will be utilized as determined necessary and also included in the draft technical report.

LABORATORY METHODS

Collected artifacts will be inventoried and organized during and following fieldwork and prior to sorting and detailed attribute recording. The Reference Number Log (bucket/bag log) that is completed in the field is submitted to the laboratory with the bagged and labeled residues. The Reference Number Log is the primary inventory document and serves as the list against which artifacts and forms are crosschecked when transferred to the laboratory. Checking assures that (1) collections and data forms are present; (2) the provenance designations (e.g., site, test unit, depth) on each collection bag match those on the data forms and in the Reference Number Log; and (3) other required data sheets (e.g., feature records or special sample forms) are present, accurate, and complete. Data sheets with incomplete or unclear

information and those that contradict other data sheets for the same property are returned to the crew chief for correction.

Cleaning

Prior to cataloging and analysis tasks, most artifacts and specimens will be cleaned and stabilized, either at the wet-screening station or in the laboratory. Specimens that will *not* be cleaned include (1) wood or fiber; (2) fragile/friable bone, antler, or shell; (3) selected ground stone (for possible pollen wash or immunological analysis); (4) selected lithic tools (for blood residue analysis); and (5) possible baked clay or ceramic items.

For other artifacts, adhering dirt will be removed by washing or dry brushing. Flaked stone, ground stone, and shell are typically cleaned using water. Depending upon its condition, bone may be either dry brushed or quickly immersed in water, gently brushed, and then quickly rinsed. To prevent accidental contamination between provenances, artifacts from a single provenance will be cleaned and/or stabilized at the same time, and washing should proceed one unit at a time. Once dry, individual artifacts from each provenance will be placed in clean polyethylene bags along with identification tags produced on archivally stable cardstock. Radiocarbon samples will be placed in either aluminum foil pouches or in glass vials, which will then be placed in clean polyethylene bags. Flotation, pollen, sediment, and other bulk samples will be left in double polyethylene bags until they are processed.

Sorting and Cataloging

Sorting and cataloging methods follow the requirements of the curation standards for a facility that will meet minimum federal requirements, as published at 36 CFR Part 79. The cataloging structure has been modeled on the University of California, Santa Barbara system without the code.

Recovered data are separated hierarchically into class, material, treatment, and item. Class separates artifacts and other data into such major categories as stone, ceramic, bone, shell, glass, metal, and others. The second order (material) deals only with items that are classed as stone. These are further sorted by toolstone (e.g., chalcedony, obsidian, volcanic, quartzite, or granite). Treatment indicates how the artifacts were modified and includes descriptions such as flaked, burned, cut, pecked, ground, polished, and others. The final ordering variable (item) places the artifact into a category such as debitage, biface, mano, or awl.

This information is recorded on the catalog form with the following additional data: count, weight, locus, unit coordinates, depth/level, item coordinates (if appropriate), unit size, type of collection, date collected, and the initials of the collection team. Special samples and ecological data (ecofacts) are recorded on the same catalog form, with the same information required for artifacts. Where appropriate, feature number, sampling stratum designation, soil stratum (stratigraphic) designation, and screening mesh size are also included for each catalog entry.

After the information has been recorded, an artifact is given a two-part catalog number, with each part separated by a dash. The first part of the catalog number is the site accession number; the second part is the artifact number, assigned consecutively in the order of entry. This catalog number will be inked directly onto artifacts, except for debitage and bone detritus. After assigning catalog numbers, the artifacts will be given identification tags (produced on archivally stable paper) and placed in clean polyethylene bags. Each tag will show the catalog number along with other pertinent information, such as site number and selected provenance information. Bagged artifacts are stored in six-inch square boxes, which are incorporated into the temporary boxing system. The catalog will be entered into the computerized data-management system for ease in sorting and manipulating data within and between sites.

Temporary Curation Methods

Processed artifacts will be physically organized and stored in a temporary boxing system until they can be analyzed and transferred to the designated curation facility. The temporary boxing system is set up by site, class, catalog number, and project number. After cataloging, the artifacts are placed in appropriately sized boxes. These boxes will be labeled with the box number, the catalog number of the first and last artifacts included in the box, and the item type (e.g., debitage, ground stone, bone, soil samples). Smaller boxes or plastic film canisters may be used for small or unusual artifacts that need further protection. The boxed artifacts are then placed in a 12 × 15 × 10 inch banker's box. The contents of the box are recorded on the box log, and the box receives a unique box identification number beginning with T (e.g., T-1, T-2) to denote the temporary boxing system. This system allows quick and organized access to specific items from a given site and provenance. Individual artifacts or assemblages can be retrieved using the site number, catalog, and the box log.

For a discussion of long-term curation and artifact disposition, refer to the sections titled *Data Management and Curation*.

Artifact and Ecofact Analyses Methods

Following initial processing and interim curation, artifact and sample analyses will proceed. The recovered chipped and ground stone assemblages, bone and shell artifacts, shell and faunal assemblages, and other items will be subject to a variety of morphological, functional, technological, and typological analyses as appropriate to the data class and research goals. Brief overviews of standard analysis methods are provided in the following sections.

Chipped Stone. The analysis of chipped stone items is directed toward developing classes (and types) of artifacts that are based on morphological, functional, and technological attributes.

Bifaces. Finished bifacial tools include such formal items as points, knives, and drills. The trajectory of biface reduction yields progressively smaller flakes and an objective piece that becomes thinner and takes on a planned form. The objective piece can include the original cobble/core or any detached

flake modified using the bifacial strategy. At any point in the production sequence, an incomplete or broken biface can be used as a tool. Bifaces are classified according to the stage of manufacture represented. Biface reduction/production is recognized as a continuum, and the stages reflect arbitrary divisions within this continuum. Biface reduction can be performed on flakes, cobbles, or split cobbles and can result in cores, tools, and rejected items.

The following data will be recorded for analyzed bifaces: manufacturing stage; lithic material; color, condition, and portion present; overall shape; base shape; transverse cross-section; longitudinal cross-section; and maximum dimensions (length, width, and thickness). The stages of biface manufacture include the following:

- *Stage 1: Edging.* Deep and wide cortical removals originate from natural lateral surfaces. Twenty percent or more of the cortex is retained. The cross-section is irregular or blocky. The width-to-thickness ratio is greater than 3:1.
- *Stage 2: Primary Thinning.* Primary thinning includes second-row and some third-row flaking, loss of natural surface platform angles, prepared platforms, straightened edges , and the most prominent masses and ridges removed. Minimal cortex is retained by the end of Stage 2. The biface begins to form an ovate shape, but the cross-section is rectangular, trapezoidal, or very thick lenticular. The width-to-thickness ratio is less than 3:1.
- *Stage 3: Secondary Thinning.* Overlapping flake scars form opposing lateral margins, no cortex remains, and the biface assumes the desired shape. The cross-section is becoming more lenticular, and the width-to-thickness ratio is about 4:1. Often, change to soft hammer percussion techniques takes place during this stage.
- *Stage 4: Shaping to Preform Tool.* Shaping results in regular flake removals and uniform lateral edges. The cross-section is very lenticular, and optimal width-to-thickness ratios are reached (between 4:1 and 5:1). Optionally, a change to pressure flaking may be made for tool shaping.
- *Stage 5: Finishing.* The preform is finished by notching or fluting, basal grinding, or minor retouch and shaping, if necessary, accomplished through pressure flaking. Stage 5 bifaces can be further subdivided into morphological types.
- *Stage 6: Tool Maintenance and Resharpening.* Continued use of the tool results in dulled edges. Resharpening by pressure flaking reduces the size of the tool and produces a characteristic S-shaped edge cross-section.

Projectile Points. Projectile points are finished bifaces and are a morphologic variation of this chipped stone category. Points exhibit a wide range of styles that are chronologically and culturally diagnostic and are, therefore, treated in greater detail. Typological analysis of projectile points provides diagnostic artifact characteristics to the items and increases their importance for chronological, settlement, subsistence, and technological research.

Projectile points are well-shaped (although not always symmetrical) thin bifaces with uniform cross-sections, regular and non-sinuous edges, little to no cortex, and minute edge alteration and retouch. They often have a deliberately prepared haft element oriented near the center of one end. From the distal to proximal ends, attributes of points include the tip, blade, and stem, but reflect considerable morphological variability in tip form, blade edges, shoulder/barb configurations, notch location and orientation, stem shape, tang morphology, and base configuration.

The attribute stage of analysis recognizes three subclasses: "dart" points/shafted knives, "arrow" points, and indeterminate points. Points are further classified into named types (where possible). The attributes recorded for projectile points include lithic material, color, condition and portion present, blade edge form, blade shape, base shape, shoulder form, stem form, presence of serration, presence of basal notching, presence of side notching, cross-section, actual maximum dimensions (length, width, and thickness), reconstructed dimensions (length, width), length at longitudinal axis, actual width, position of maximum width, maximum blade width, basal width, maximum stem width, position of maximum stem width, shoulder height, proximal shoulder angle, distal shoulder angle, notch opening, side notch width, basal notch width, side notch depth, and basal notch depth.

Cores. This class of artifacts refers to bulky objective pieces used in the preparation of chipped stone tools. Most of these items are pieces representing a wide range of lithic reduction strategies, with the main goal oriented toward testing the quality of material or producing large serviceable flakes suitable for use or for modification into formal tools. Cores can be minimally described by core type, maximum dimensions (length, width, and thickness), lithic material, total observable flake removals, and percentage of cortex.

Cores can be separated into the following categories:

- Test blocks largely reflect the morphology of the original cobble and have a high percentage of cortex. They are characterized by a minimum amount of flaking (usually fewer than five flake scars), which was used to assess the texture and knapping quality of the stone and to determine whether vugs or impurities are present. Test blocks tend to represent rejected materials (i.e., those excluded from tool production trajectories).
- Split cobble/pebbles are the result of splitting cobbles or pebbles into half sections for further reduction. A minimum number of flake scars may be present. The specimens are not shaped and have thick, irregular cross-sections approaching plano-convex. Cortex covers over 50 percent of the dorsal surface. Some secondary flaking may occur around the perimeter of the split edge, but the modification has not substantially changed the morphology of the split sections. The edges may or may not be sinuous.
- Biface cores are virtually indistinguishable from Stage 1 and 2 bifaces, described previously.

- Unidirectional cores primarily have a single striking platform from which a series of flakes has been detached. The flake removal can reflect direct percussion or bipolar technique, but the vast majority of flakes should originate from the single platform.
- Bipolar cores resemble single platform cores, but differ in the existence of a second platform on the opposite end of the core. The orientation of flake removal is from both ends of the core along a single axis.
- Bidirectional cores are similar to bipolar cores, but differ in the location of the second striking platform. In bidirectional cores, the platforms are not in opposable locations.
- Multidirectional (also labeled amorphous or unpatterned cores) have multiple platforms and flake scar orientation that may either coincide with the ridges on the original cobble or lens geometry or utilize appropriate edge angles from previous flake scar removals. The flake scar removal patterning may appear haphazard and random.

Unifaces. Unifaces are shaped tools or incidentally shaped flakes or blades that have been retouched or display continuous modification along one or more edges of one face. Flakes with modification along different edges on alternate faces are also regarded as unifaces. Edge modification can occur on the dorsal or ventral surfaces. During analysis, unifaces will be typed according to existing morphological categories (e.g., keeled scraper, beaked scraper, or concave scraper). In addition, the following observations may be recorded for each specimen: material, color, shape, cross-section, longitudinal cross-section, condition, location of worked edge(s), maximum dimensions (length, width, and thickness), edge angle, and spine plane angle. Unifaces can be subdivided into the following subclasses:

- Formally shaped unifaces are tools with extensive retouching that has substantially modified the morphology of the tool. The retouching consists of a continuous series of flake scars knapped from the edge and extend from at least one-quarter to the entire face of the tool. The tool morphology may or may not be symmetrical, but the modification is relatively extensive and clearly patterned.
- Informally shaped unifaces are tools with incidental edge modification or retouching not substantially modifying the outline morphology of the flake. These items are regarded as expedient tools selected for their natural morphology or edge characteristics and are believed to have been used for a limited number of tasks. The shape of the original flake is largely evident. Edge modification is restricted to a series of five or more continuous flake scars along the edge. Discontinuous nicks randomly occurring along the edge are not regarded as modified flake tools.

Debitage. This category of artifacts refers to unmodified, discarded knapping residues resulting from the production and maintenance of chipped stone tools. Represented are a wide range of remains, including complete and broken flakes; shatter, chunks, and angular debris; and heat spalls and potlids from errors in heat treatment. The attributes recorded for debitage include lithic material, manufacturing stage, completeness, presence and percentage of cortex, evidence of heat treatment, and size. Debitage generally can be defined within the following six categories:

- Core flakes have definable dorsal–ventral surfaces and predominantly unfaceted platforms with steep platform–dorsal edge angles. The dorsal surface flake scar patterns may have unidirectional or multidirectional orientations. Flake cross-sections may be thick, angular, and irregular. Cortex commonly occurs on platforms and/or dorsal faces of these specimens.
- Biface flakes have definable dorsal-ventral surfaces and predominantly faceted platforms, acute platform-dorsal edge angles, and dorsal surface flake scar patterns with mostly multidirectional orientations. Flake cross-sections tend to be thin and concave-convex. Cortex does not occur on platforms and is rarely present on dorsal faces of these specimens. Biface reduction may have resulted in cores or tools.
- Unidentified flakes are flakes or flake fragments that possess insufficient characteristics to be classified as either core or biface flakes. They have definable dorsal and ventral orientations, but platforms are generally absent. This subclass is a general "catch-all" category for non-diagnostic flakes.
- Blades are a special form of long, relatively thin flakes characterized by unidirectional flake scar patterns on the dorsal face and a length to width ratio in excess of 2:1.
- Shatter, chunk, and angular debris are irregular pieces of knapping debris that do not possess sufficient morphological attributes to permit classification into a specific flake category. Most are angular and blocky without discernible platforms or dorsal/ventral surface orientations.
- Heat spalls and potlid flakes are derived from thermal damage and are morphologically distinct from knapping debitage. Heat spalls are often characterized by crazed exterior surfaces and sometimes thermally discolored lithic materials. Typically, the dorsal surface of heat spalled debris displays cortex or compression rings from previous flake removals. Potlids are plano-convex spalls, where the planar surface is the dorsal side and the convex surface is the ventral. Potlids and heat spalls are formed from different expansion/contraction of stone materials under extreme thermal conditions; they characteristically lack the compression rings of force. This type of debris is usually derived from failed attempts at heat treatment or accidental exposure to fire.

Because debitage is generally the most frequent artifact class on prehistoric sites, and because minimal additional key conclusions can be obtained using size data on numerous individual specimens, size sorting of debitage can be accomplished. Debitage analysis is also useful for determining whether heat treatment was a phase in tool-production strategies. Characteristic heat treatment attributes or damage such as differential luster and crazed surfaces will be recorded during debitage analysis.

Ground Stone. Ground stone is defined as lithic material whose shape is modified by repeated friction of stone against stone, as opposed to chipping. Ground stone is recorded using simple morphological and technological attributes based on size and shape. For ground stone specimens, lithic material, portion, shape, cross-section, number of ground surfaces, and maximum measurements (length, width, thickness, and weight) are recorded. In addition, evidence of formal shaping, rejuvenation, secondary use, and the presence and distribution of peck marks, polish, and striations can be recorded.

Common ground stone artifacts include the following:

- Milling stones or metates are large, tabular pieces of stone that exhibit flat to concave ground surfaces on one or both faces. They served as the surface against which materials were ground. They are separated into slab, block, and amorphous forms based on thickness and cross-section. Those that have rectangular cross-sections and are 6 centimeters or less in thickness are termed slab milling stones. Those with rectangular cross-sections but are greater than 6 centimeters in thickness are termed block metates. Milling stones with irregular, long cross-sections, without consideration of their thickness measurements, are termed amorphous. Surfaces may be classified as Type A (planar) or Type B (concave).
- Handstones or manos are handheld grinding stones used to mill food grains or other items against a metate. Typically, they are slabs or cobbles of a size to fit in one or two hands and exhibit a flattened, ground surface on one or more of their faces. Type 1 manos include amorphous to subrectangular handstones with no indication of intentionally shaping. Type 2 manos are those that have been shaped into a regularized form. This type is further subdivided on the basis of size into one-handed and two-handed varieties, with two-handed manos defined as those greater than 15 centimeters along their longest axis.
- Mortars are deeply concave stones in which material was ground and/or pounded. They may be either bowl or bedrock forms.
- Pestles are handheld grinding stones used to press against and into a mortar. They are typically long, cylindrical, and rounded at one or both ends.
- Discoidals/cogstones are thick circular items that served an unknown function, but are associated with the Milling Stone tradition in California archaeological contexts.
- Abrading stones show parallel striations oriented longitudinally (rather than transversely) on one or more faces. Battering may also be present.
- Pendants/gorgets are extensively ground on both surfaces and may have evidence of a biconically drilled hole.
- Unidentified ground stone are fragments that are too small to distinguish morphology or function. These have one or more ground/faceted surfaces, but the remaining portion is too small to infer artifact type.

Hammerstones. Typically, these artifacts are unmodified cobbles, initially reduced cores, or broken cores that exhibit battering on one or more edges. Three subclasses may be defined, two indicating the state of reduction of the artifact and the third indicating the degree of wear. The first subclass includes cobbles that lack signs of modification except for obvious battering at one or more points on the cobble surface. The second subclass is cores that show battering on one or more previously flaked edges. The third subclass is pecking stones: pebbles or cobbles with lighter and more localized wear, often on a pointed projection of the cobble. For these specimens, lithic material, portion, shape, cross-section, number of modified surfaces, and maximum measurements (length, width, thickness, and weight) can be recorded.

Faunal Analyses

A minimum number of individuals indexed will be developed for the vertebrate sample. The purpose of vertebrate faunal analysis is twofold: (1) to identify the variety of fauna present in the local environment over a long period of time, and (2) to identify the species of animals and birds that were included in the human diet, and their ratios diachronically. Both aspects–environmental change and subsistence base–are integral to understanding prehistoric adaptations and historic uses of the area.

Special Studies

Special studies to be completed for the treatment program, as data facilitate, include the following:

- *Radiometric Analysis.* Selected charcoal and shell samples and other remains containing carbon (e.g., organics and bone) from key contexts will be submitted for radiocarbon assay. Approximately 10 samples will be submitted to establish the chronology of paleolandscapes for the paleoenvironmental reconstruction historic context, and another 10 will be submitted to date the chronology of sites and site components should sufficient data be recovered during the treatment program.
- *Obsidian Sourcing Analyses and Hydration.* Obsidian sourcing analysis is used for providing an idea of the regional exchange system within which prehistoric site occupants operated. Obsidian hydration analysis by source is useful for assigning relative chronological ages to the sites and associated materials.
- *Flotation, Pedological, and Chemical Analyses of Sediments.* Flotation analysis of cultural features, including subsequent macrobotanical identification, as necessary, is an important aspect of the evaluation program. Data can be used to address subsistence, site function, seasonality of occupation, internal site structure, and settlement type. Pedological and chemical analyses are useful for geomorphic studies, paleoenvironmental reconstructions, and postformation processes.
- *Ceramic Analyses.* Ceramic thin sectioning (sourcing).
- *Other Analyses and Assays.* Other types of artifact analyses and sample assays may be performed if sufficient data are recovered during the treatment program. These include but are not limited to (1) blood residue (immunological) analysis of selected lithic tools; (2) microscopic use–wear analysis of the edges of selected lithic tools; and (3) stable carbon isotope assay of bone samples from various taxa.

APPENDIX K: NAGPRA PLAN OF ACTION (DRAFT)

(DRAFT FOR CONSULTATION)
NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT PLAN OF ACTION

A WRITTEN PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE TREATMENT OF INTENTIONALLY EXCAVATED OR INADVERTENTLY DISCOVERED HUMAN REMAINS, FUNERARY OBJECTS, SACRED OBJECTS, OR OBJECTS OF CULTURAL PATRIMONY FOR THE NEXT ERA GENESIS FORD DRY LAKE SOLAR PROJECT IN CALIFORNIA DESERT DISTRICT OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT CALIFORNIA

Draft Date: June 14, 2010

Introduction

This Plan of Action (POA) describes the procedures for the treatment and disposition of Native American human skeletal remains, funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony (hereinafter, cultural items) for inadvertent discoveries during construction and of the Next Era Genesis Ford Dry Lake Solar Project located in California Desert District (CDD) of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), California. This POA complies with the requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), *25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.*, its implementing regulations as set forth in *43 CFR Part 10 (specifically §10.5[e])*, and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), *16 U.S.C. 470aa-mm.*, with its implementing regulations (*43 CFR Part 7*).

Planned Action

The Next Era Genesis Ford Dry Lake Solar Project will construct a proposed 250-megawatt (MW) solar energy plant on approximately 1,800 acres of public lands in California administered by BLM CDD and the Palm Springs/South Coast Field Office. The Next Era Genesis Ford Dry Lake Solar Project would utilize existing roads and construct new roads in the project area.

Consultations

Based on previous consultation, the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Augustine Band of Mission Indians, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, Chemehuevi Indian Tribe, Cocopah Indian Tribe, Colorado River Indian Tribes, Fort Mojave Indian Tribe, Fort Yuma Quechan Tribe, Morongo Band of Mission Indians, Ramona Band of Mission Indians, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians (Tribes) have been contacted for the Next Era Genesis Ford Dry Lake Solar Project and have indicated the project is within ancestral territory. Should remains subject to NAGPRA be discovered during the course of construction, the BLM

will continue to consult with the interested tribes. These groups have been consulted with and have received a copy of this plan.

BLM's duty to consult with tribes does not include any obligation, implied or expressed, to fund or pay tribes or tribal members for their participation to consult or confer with BLM.

1) Objects to be considered as cultural items:

For the purpose of this plan, the objects considered as cultural items are defined in 43 CFR10.2 (d) and include:

1. *Human remains* means the physical remains of a human body of a person of Native American ancestry. The term does not include remains or portions of remains that may reasonably be determined to have been freely given or naturally shed by the individual from whose body they were obtained, such as hair made into ropes or nets or individual teeth. For the purposes of determining cultural affiliation, human remains incorporated into a funerary object, sacred object, or object of cultural patrimony, as defined below, must be considered as part of that item (43 CFR 10.2(d)(1)).

2. *Funerary objects* means items that, as part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally at the time of death or later with or near individual human remains. Funerary objects must be identified by a preponderance of the evidence as having been removed from a specific burial site of an individual affiliated with a particular Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization or as being related to specific individuals or families or to known human remains. The term burial site means any natural or prepared physical location, whether originally below, on, or above the surface of the earth, into which, as part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, individual human remains were deposited, and includes rock cairns or pyres which do not fall within the ordinary definition of gravesite. For purposes of completing the summary requirements in §10.8 and the inventory requirements of §10.9 (43 CFR 10.2(d)(2)):

   (i) Associated funerary objects means those funerary objects for which the human remains with which they were placed intentionally are also in the possession or control of a museum or Federal agency. Associated funerary objects also means those funerary objects that were made exclusively for burial purposes or to contain human remains.

   (ii) Unassociated funerary objects means those funerary objects for which the human remains with which they were placed intentionally are not in the possession or control of a museum or Federal agency. Objects that were displayed with individual human remains as part of a death rite or ceremony of a culture and subsequently returned or distributed according to traditional custom to living descendants or other individuals are not considered unassociated funerary objects.

Typical funerary objects in prehistoric burials found in northern Nevada include, but are not limited to, arrowheads, basketry, olivella shell beads, abalone pendants, objects of deer antler or antelope horn, and incised bone objects.

3. *Sacred objects* means items that are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents. While many items, from ancient pottery sherds to arrowheads, might be imbued with sacredness in the eyes of an individual, these regulations are specifically limited to objects that were devoted to a traditional Native American religious ceremony or ritual and which have religious significance or function in the continued observance or renewal of such ceremony. The term traditional religious leader means a person who is recognized by members of an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization as (43 CFR 10.2(d)(3)):

   (i) Being responsible for performing cultural duties relating to the ceremonial or religious traditions of that Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, or

   (ii) Exercising a leadership role in an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization based on the tribe or organization's cultural, ceremonial, or religious practices.

4. *Objects of cultural patrimony* means items having ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Indian tribe itself, rather than property owned by an individual tribal or organization member. Similar to sacred objects, objects of cultural patrimony are rarely found within archaeological sites. These objects are of such central importance that they may not be alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by an individual tribal or organization member. Such objects must have been considered inalienable by the culturally affiliated Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization at the time the object was separated from the group. (43 CFR 10.2(d)(4)).

2) Specific information to determine custody:

In the event of the removal of NAGPRA material on federal lands the following specific information will be used to determine custody:

1. Information provided by a lineal descendant(s) that can trace his or her direct relationship, without interruption, between themselves and the deceased by means of the traditional kinship system of the appropriate Indian tribe (43 CFR 10.2(b)) and (43 CFR 10.14(b)).

2. Information provided by a Native American tribe, people or culture that is indigenous to the United States and that can establish cultural affiliation by means of a relationship of shared group identity which can reasonably be traced historically or prehistorically between members of a present day Indian tribe and an identifiable earlier group (25 USC 3001(9); 43 CFR 10.2(e) and 43 CFR 10.14(c)).

3. The federal agency official will determine cultural affiliation between a present-day individual or Indian tribe by a preponderance of evidence based on geographical, kinship, biological, archaeological, anthropological, linguistic, folkloric, oral traditional, historical, or other relevant information or expert opinion (25 USC 3005(7)(a)(4); 43 CFR 10.2(e); and 43 CFR 10.14(e)).

4. Priority order of custody of the cultural materials will be consistent with 43 CFR 10.6 (a) as follows:

    a. For human remains and associated funerary objects, in the lineal descendant of the deceased individual as determined pursuant to Sec. 10.14 (b);

    b. In cases where a lineal descendant cannot be ascertained or no claim is made, and with respect to unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony:

        i. In the Indian tribe on whose tribal land the cultural items were excavated;

        ii. In the Indian tribe that has the closest cultural affiliation with the cultural items as determined pursuant to Sec. 10.14 (c); or

        iii. In circumstances in which the cultural affiliation of the cultural items cannot be ascertained, the BLM is unable to prove a right of possession as defined at 43 CFR 10.10(a)(2), and the materials were excavated or removed from Federal land that is recognized by a final judgment of the Indian Claims Commission or the United States Court of Claims as the aboriginal land of an Indian tribe:

            1. In the Indian tribe aboriginally occupying the Federal land on which the cultural items were excavated, or

            2. If it can be shown by a preponderance of the evidence that a different Indian tribe has a stronger cultural relationship with the cultural items, in the Indian tribe that has the strongest demonstrated relationship with the objects.

The BLM intends to repatriate human remains and associated funerary objects when cultural affiliation can be determined.

3) Planned treatment, care, and handling of human remains:

All discovered remains shall be treated with respect and dignity. The BLM will provide the tribes an opportunity to examine remains prior to removal and to conduct traditional religious activities, if this is feasible without delay that would endanger the remains. While the BLM will

provide the opportunity to view the remains prior to removal, the tribe(s) are responsible for their travel expenses to and from the location of the discovery.

The Next Era Genesis Ford Dry Lake Solar Project will avoid any unnecessary disturbance, physical modification or breakage of remains; or the transport, inventory or storage of human skeletal remains in locations separate from their associated funerary objects. Treatment will proceed according to the following provisions:

1. Representatives of the tribes shall have the opportunity to be present during the exposure and removal of remains whenever possible. If agreed upon by the BLM and the tribes, and if feasible, specific tribes may be designated to take the lead in initially responding to discoveries.

2. Remains will be excavated in accordance with the stipulations of the treatment plan approved under the terms of the project's Programmatic Agreement (PA) for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

3. No destructive analyses of remains shall be permitted without the written permission from the BLM, and only after BLM has consulted with tribes regarding the planned treatment, care and handling of any recovered human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony.

4. Drawings of remains and the locations of associated funerary objects must be made, and may be published with BLM approval unless the claimants determine funerary objects are of a sensitive nature.

5. No pollen or flotation samples may be removed from burial pit fill dirt without the written permission of the BLM, and only after BLM has consulted with tribes regarding such removal.

6. Transportation of cultural items will be minimized under all circumstances and will be carefully packed to avoid disturbance or damage. Human remains may be packed separately from their associated funerary objects, but the containers will be kept together at all times.

7. Representatives of the tribes shall be afforded the opportunity to view all artifact collections and records resulting from the archaeological investigation in order to identify funerary objects, objects of cultural patrimony, or sacred objects. If such objects are identified, the BLM will be notified by the tribes and consultation will be initiated regarding their consistency with NAGPRA criteria for identification of these classes of objects and their treatment and disposition.

8. Next Era Genesis Ford Dry Lake Solar is responsible for ensuring the security of cultural items from vandalism or other disturbance through employment of security personnel, fencing, and other appropriate measures as needed. If human remains are endangered by exposure or other factors, Next Era Genesis Ford Dry Lake Solar's approved cultural

resources/archaeological contractor may be authorized by the BLM to proceed with removal of the cultural items to their laboratory facility in order to protect the cultural items. Written notice of this action must be provided to the claimants and agencies within three (3) days of removal.

9. Next Era Genesis Ford Dry Lake Solar will not resume construction in the buffer area surrounding the discovery until it has received written authorization to proceed based on procedures established in the treatment plans as invoked by the PA. In addition, no news releases, including but not limited to photographs, videotapes, written articles, or other means of information, shall be released by any party unless approved by the BLM and tribes.

4) Planned archaeological recording of the human remains and cultural materials:

All cultural items, as defined in this Plan, will be appropriately recorded and described using current standards and following current archaeological practices and methods. The archaeological documentation of human remains will be limited to visually evident characteristics that indicate such things as age, gender, obvious pathologies, and any obvious visual traits that may help to indicate cultural affiliation. Funerary objects will be recorded at a descriptive non-invasive level including measurements, type, and morphology. If human remains and/or cultural items are removed from the site, a catalogue of these items will be maintained.

5) Analysis planned for the human remains and cultural materials:

Initially, only non-destructive analyses will be carried out on the human remains. These can include anthropometric analyses (measurements/weight) on human remains, mapping, drawing, measuring, weighing, and photo documentation. After consultation with tribes, other tests may be determined appropriate by the BLM.

Likewise, only non-destructive analyses will be carried out initially on the associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects, sacred items and objects of cultural patrimony. These can include measuring and weighing, drawing, mapping, photographing, x-raying, and x-ray fluorescence analysis. After consultation with the tribes, other tests may be authorized by the BLM.

6) Steps to be followed to contact Indian tribe officials at the time of intentional excavation:

In the event of a discovery, Next Era Genesis Ford Dry Lake Solar's approved cultural resources contractor/permittee will notify the BLM and the appropriate land managing agency within 24 hours and may be authorized to undertake limited additional excavation and examination to assess whether the materials are within the protected classes of remains covered by the PA.

A. A verbal description of what has been found and the context in which NAGPRA items are located;
B. The location of the NAGPRA items;
C. A preliminary assessment of the type of NAGPRA items;

D. An assessment of the complexity of the burial(s), human remains, and/or other NAGPRA items, and the likelihood of disturbance if left in place;
E. Any other pertinent information.

The BLM shall notify the tribes promptly after the initial discovery of items protected under NAGPRA and provide written confirmation by certified mail, or alternatively Express Mail, of the discovery within three working days (see Attachment A and B). This information to be provided to the Tribes will include:

A. A verbal and written description of what has been found and the context in which NAGPRA items are located;
B. The location of the NAGPRA items;
C. A preliminary assessment of the type of NAGPRA items;
D. An assessment of the complexity of the burial(s), human remains, and/or other NAGPRA items, and the likelihood of disturbance if left in place;
E. A request that the tribe(s) respond within 24 hours if the tribe(s) wish to view the remains or objects in place;
F. Any other pertinent information.

The BLM will additionally afford the tribes the opportunity to conduct field visits, viewings of the items in question, and conduct appropriate and reasonable ceremonies or rituals related to the items in question. The tribes are responsible for any costs to and from the discovery site.

7) Kind of traditional treatment to be afforded the human remains:

Tribes will be afforded the opportunity to examine the remains prior to and during removal unless the remains are in direct danger of further disturbance or destruction. Tribal representatives will be afforded the opportunity to perform traditional treatments as needed to the remains.

8) Nature of reports to be prepared:

A comprehensive report on the results of the archaeological investigation, including the recovery of cultural items, will be prepared and distributed in accordance with the terms of the aforementioned PA, developed in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

9) Planned disposition of human remains pursuant to 43 CFR 10.6:

In the event that discovered NAGPRA items must be removed, then the BLM will determine, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.6, which Native American tribe will receive custody of the items. The BLM intends to repatriate human remains and associated funerary objects when cultural affiliation can be determined. The BLM shall provide notification of intent to transfer possession and subsequently return the items to the appropriate tribe within the limitations of 43 CFR 10.15.

Upon determination of a lineal descendant(s) or culturally affiliated tribe that, under federal regulations appear to be entitled to custody of the human remains, the agency official will transfer custody of the deceased to that lineal descendant or culturally affiliated tribe in accordance with 43 CFR 10.6(c).

Prior to any such disposition, the agency official will publish a general notice of the proposed disposition in three (3) separate newspapers of general circulation in the areas where interested tribes now reside. The notices will be published at least two (2) times at least a week a part, and the transfer will not take place until at least thirty (30) days after publication of the second notice to allow time for any additional claimants to come forward.

If additional claimants do come forward and the agency official cannot clearly determine which claimant is entitled to custody, the agency official will not transfer custody of the deceased until such time as the proper recipient is determined pursuant to regulations found at 43 CFR 10.

In the event the remains are of Native American descent, but are not claimed by any tribe within the geographical area, they will not leave the custody of the federal agency. Should custody of remains be transferred to claimant tribes under 10.6, the tribes may request reburial on BLM land. Reburial of NAGPRA items on lands administered by the BLM is subject to the provisions found in Instructional Memorandum No. 2007-002. The reburial locations will be determined through consultation with the tribes and any locational information will be kept confidential to the extent allowed by law.

10) The Role of Tribal Monitors During Survey and Excavation:

Individuals who are approved tribal monitors on the project may notify the Principal Investigator(s) of items they feel are funerary objects, sacred and/or objects of cultural patrimony. The Principal Investigator will notify the BLM within 24 hours that monitors have identified funerary objects, sacred, and/or objects of cultural patrimony. The report should include a description of the find(s), photograph(s) or drawing(s) were applicable, artifact(s) numbers or identification were applicable, and a description of the tribal monitor's opinion(s).

12) BLM personnel and Tribal representatives involved in this NAGPRA effort

As a result of tribal consultation, the following individuals have been identified that will be involved in this NAGPRA effort:

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Augustine Band of Mission Indians, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, Chemehuevi Indian Tribe, Cocopah Indian Tribe, Colorado River Indian Tribes, Fort Mojave Indian Tribe, Fort Yuma Quechan Tribe, Morongo Band of Mission Indians, Ramona Band of Mission Indians, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians.

The names and addresses of the tribal members are in Attachment B.

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Federal Officials

Jim Abbott, California State Director, (acting) Bureau of Land Management Date

Teri Raml, California Desert District Manager, Bureau of Land Management Date

Invited Signatories

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Date

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Date

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Date

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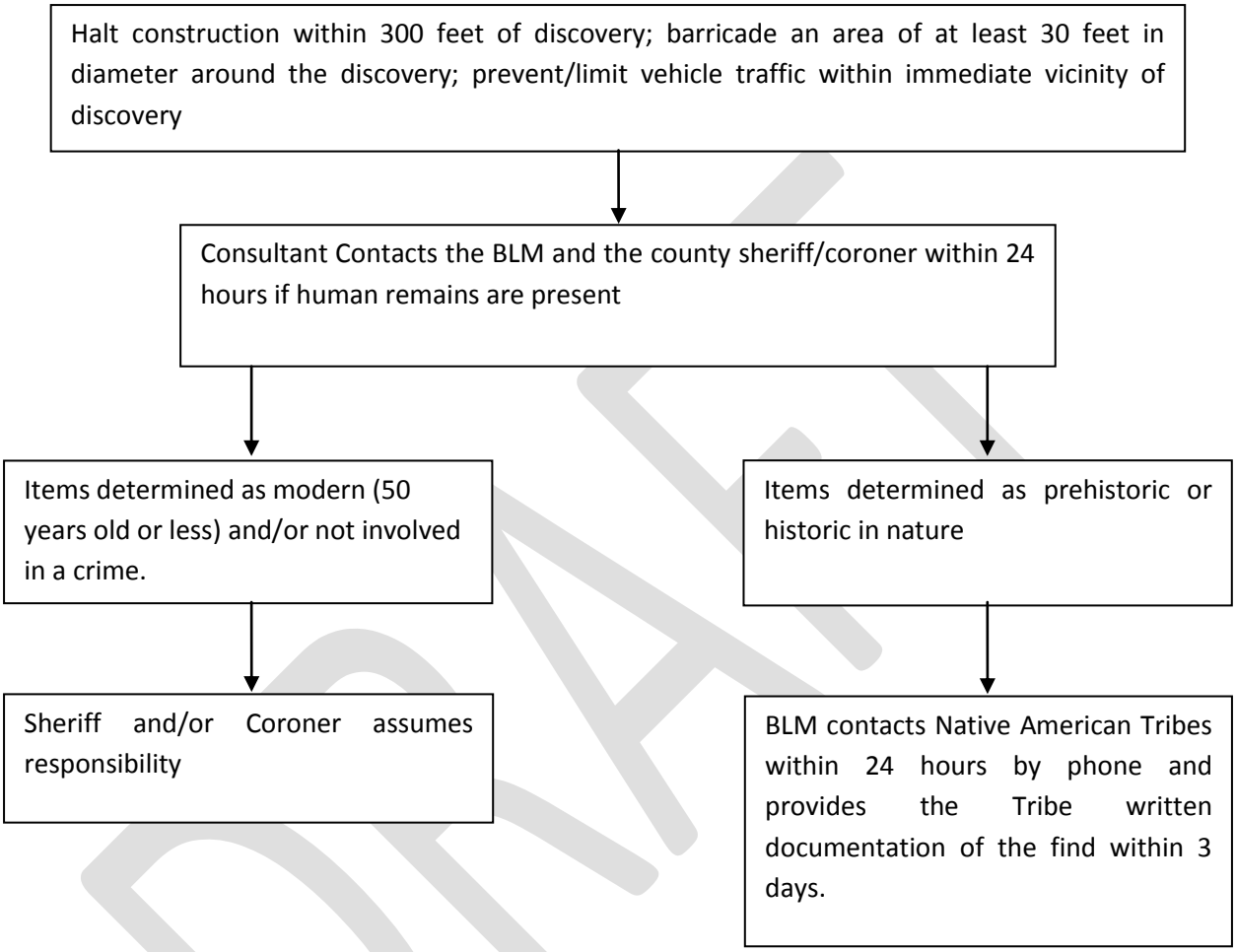
Date

Attachment A

Upon The Discovery of Human Remains, Funerary Objects, Sacred Objects, Object of Cultural Patrimony



Attachment B

3063 List of Native American Tribal Contacts

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Contact	**Tribe**
Ms. Ann Brierty	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Mr. Michael Contrareas	Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Ms. Sherry Cordova	Cocopah Indian Tribe
Mr. Mike Darrell, Chairman	Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
Mr. Eldred Enas, Chairman	Colorado River Indian Tribes
Ms. Patricia Garcia-Tuck, THPO	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Ms. Maryann Green, Chair	Augustine Band of Mission Indians
Mr. Manuel Hamilton, Chairman	Ramona Band of Mission Indians
Mr. Michael Jackson, Chairman	Fort Yuma Quechan Tribe
Mr. John James, Chairman	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
Mr. Anthony Madrigal	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Mr. Anthony Madrigal Jr.	Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
Mr. Robert Martin, Chairman	Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Mr. Richard Milanovich, Chairman	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Mr. Sean Milanovich	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Mr. Scott Cozart, Chairman	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Ms. Bridget Nash	Fort Yuma Quechan Tribe
Mr. Joe Ontiveros	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Mr. James Ramos, Chairman	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Ms. Mary Resvaloso, Chair	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Mr. David Saldivar	Augustine Band of Mission Indians
Ms. Judy Stapp	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
Mr. Timothy Williams, Chairman	Fort Mojave Indian Tribe
Mr. Charles Wood, Chairman	Chemehuevi Indian Tribe

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